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Japan

Liberal Democrat Wins Ibaraki By-election

OW0110133989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1312 GMT
1 Oct 89

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 1 KYODO—A candidate of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), Itsuo Nomura, 47, won in a House of Councillors by-election in Ibaraki Prefecture on Sunday, defeating socialist and communist candidates.

The election attracted nationwide attention because it was the first Diet-level election since Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu took office on August 9.

The election of the Liberal Democrat is expected to greatly influence Diet debates on the consumption tax issue and the possible dissolution of the House of Representatives for a general election, political analysts said.

It also dealt a setback to the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) led by Takako Doi which won a landslide victory in the July 23 House of Councillors election, according to analysts.

With 98 percent of the votes counted, Nomura, a former LDP prefectural assemblyman, collected 460,883 votes against 387,923 garnered by the JSP's [Japan Socialist Party] Shizue Hosogane, a 63-year-old former teacher. Another 50,794 votes were cast for Setsuo Yamada, 41, of the Japan Communist Party.

The voting rate in the election, which was conducted to fill the post vacated by the death of LDP member Niro Iwakami, was 45.59 percent, down 15.92 points from the July 23 election.

Kaifu Pleased With Results

OW0210012889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0015 GMT
2 Oct 89

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said the victory of his ruling Liberal Democratic Party's candidate in Sunday's House of Councillors by-election in Ibaraki Prefecture meant that he had "passed a test" as head of government.

Kaifu had said earlier that the result would have a major impact on the future of Japanese politics as well as his own political career; commenting on the result on Sunday evening, he said his Government and the LDP will continue listening to voters' voices sincerely.

Itsuo Nomura, 47, who has not previously been a Diet member, defeated socialist and communist contenders to win the by-election, heartening the LDP after it lost its majority in the July 23 upper house election.

Nomura garnered 467,643 votes against 394,123 for Shizue Hosogane, 63, of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), and 52,642 for Setsuo Yamada, 41, of the Japan Communist Party (JCP).

The outcome boosted the LDP's strength in the 252-seat second chamber to 109, compared with 72 for the JSP, 21 for Komeito, 14 for the JCP, 12 for Rengo Sangiin, 10 for the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), 5 for the Sangiin Club, 4 for Zeikinto/Heiwanokai and 5 independents.

LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa, commenting on the election outcome, said it showed voters' expectations of the Kaifu cabinet, and the LDP's political and tax reform efforts.

Ozawa said he does not think the LDP has fully recovered voters' confidence, a factor influencing the timing of a general election for the House of Representatives which must take place by next summer.

The ruling conservative party will be able to restore voter trust after fully absorbing voter calls to correct the taxation system and achieve political reforms, he said.

The JSP's chief election campaigner, Kanju Sato, regretted the election result but said his party will continue seeking enactment of bills to scrap the consumption tax and continue urging the Kaifu cabinet to dissolve the lower chamber for an early general election.

Sunday's by-election was the first for a Diet seat since Kaifu became prime minister on August 9 succeeding Sosuke Uno.

During the election campaign Nomura told voters they must choose freedom or socialism.

Hosogane and Yamada focused their attacks on the 3 percent consumption tax, imposed last April on all types of goods and services.

Voter turnout was 45.59 percent, down from 61.51 percent recorded in the House of Councillors election, in July.

Kaifu Delivers Diet Policy Speech 2 Oct

OW0210063389 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 0404 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Policy speech by Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu before the 116th extraordinary Diet session in the main chamber of the House of Representatives in Tokyo—live]

[Text] I was elected Prime Minister at the last Diet session, and we now greet the 116th extraordinary Diet session. Standing now at this springboard, facing the 21st century, I deeply feel the heavy responsibilities of opening the gate to the new epoch, and I am determined to administer the affairs of state with enthusiasm. [applause]

First of all, I would like to state the following three points: The first deals with the relationship between politics and the people. I solemnly accept the will of the eligible voters as indicated in the results of the regular election for the House of Councillors held last July. To restore trust in politics is the most urgent task for the

cabinet. Therefore, I am determined to continue my efforts with sincerity in promoting political reform. [applause]

The second concerns the relationship between Japan and the world. The international situation remains in a state of extreme fluidity. The world now has greater expectations regarding the role Japan should play, and, at the same time, criticism of Japan has intensified. While considering what Japan can do for the world, reexamining what Japan should do, and deciding on the relevant plans, we would like to pursue a diplomacy with a set purpose of contributing to the peace and prosperity of the world through our efforts. [applause]

The third is a profound theme that concerns what the Japanese should be. Our nation has now come to be regarded by the world as one of the most affluent nations. However, can we Japanese say that we heartily enjoy an enriched life and can we hand down with pride to our offspring the present life as it is? We must stand still for a while, fully consider the issues, and humbly seek a fair and spiritually prosperous society. With the slogan of pursuing politics through dialogue and reform, I am determined to do my utmost to tackle all the urgent problems in various fields. [applause]

Meanwhile, I feel that the outcome of yesterday's House of Councillors by-election in Ibaraki Prefecture, on which attention had been focussed, indicates that our position on sincerely promoting political reform and reviewing the consumption tax has been recognized. In this connection, I feel that a serene discussion of the consumption tax can now be carried out. As far as I am concerned, I will listen to the people as much as possible and deal with the problems with greater attention. [applause]

Next, I will state my views on restoring trust in government. Upon reflection, I feel that it has now become difficult to understand the process of government administration, and I humbly accept the fact that the spiritual ties between the government and the people have been weakened. In this connection, I would like to go back to the origins of democracy and pursue clear-cut policies that are open to the nation. I will listen to our people and listen as much as possible to each of them on their individual thoughts in their daily lives, and I will also state what I believe in a frank way and thus conduct dialogue. Politics under fresh discipline that can win the people's trust is precisely my view of ideal politics.

Needless to say, each and every politician must have a high standard of political ethics. We need to boldly institute fundamental reforms to ensure open, inexpensive political activities and policy-based elections. The government is presently asking the Election System Investigation Council to formulate concrete measures to introduce fundamental reforms in the election system—including reforms in the redistribution of Lower House seats—and the political funding system. I have requested that its views be summarized—if possible by March

1990. After receiving the Council's recommendations, I will fully respect its views, work for the understanding and support of these views by all parties and factions, and strive for their implementation by the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Diet in November 1990.

During the previous extraordinary Diet session, the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] presented amendments to the Public Office Election Law and the Political Funds Control Law. The Japan Socialist Party and two other parties also presented amendments to the Public Office Election Law. Moreover, various legislative efforts have been made by all parties to establish political ethics, including the publication of financial disclosure statements. I deeply respect such efforts by the Legislative Branch. I fervently hope that you will engage in thorough deliberations, while considering the overall situation, as a first step to political reform. The government will also exert its utmost efforts. Furthermore, we will also strive to enforce discipline among government officials and establish an honest administration which would not be subject to any suspicion by the people.

The recent fundamental reform of the taxation system was undertaken in view of an aging society so that all people will share equally society's common resources. The reform was aimed at dispelling people's feeling of unfair heavy taxation biased against wage income. I firmly believe that the stable taxation system created by such reform will be the basis of a welfare society in which people can feel secure. [applause] From the perspective of our country's future, the consumption tax is necessary and indispensable. I am not thinking of abolition at all. [applause] I honestly regret our insufficient efforts in making people understand the significance of the tax reform and the necessity of the consumption tax. As for the consumption tax, we will undertake drastic revisions of it on those points which need to be revised after studying the actual condition of its implementation. We will listen fully to people's views, giving full consideration to consumers' positions. At the same time, more meticulous considerations will be implemented for the weak in society. My cabinet does not intend to raise the tax rate of the consumption tax.

To lay the groundwork for the coming century, administrative and fiscal reforms are indispensable. We will exert all efforts to realize a fiscal structure not reliant on deficit - covering bonds in the next fiscal year's budget. However, despite such vigorous efforts, we still have 160 trillion yen in public debts. Interest payments alone reach 30 billion yen each day. Based on the recommendations of the Provisionary Council for the Promotion of Administrative Reforms, we have renewed our determination to reform the system and to resolutely enforce administrative reforms on both the national and the local levels.

In thinking about the development that our nation has achieved today, we should never forget the contributions made by agriculture in supporting our people's life since the post-war days of food shortage. I feel that what is

demanded of agricultural administration now is to indicate definite, long-term prospects so that agriculture can maintain its independence, create conditions under which farmers can engage in farming with pride and hope, promote further productivity, and ensure a stable food supply at prices acceptable to the people.

As for rice, which is the mainstay of our agriculture, I will take into consideration the special significance of rice and its production, as well as the spirit of the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors, and deal with the issue by following the basic policy of maintaining our nation's supply of domestically produced rice. Attaching importance to the multilateral roles played by the agricultural, forestry and fisheries industries, I also intend to work to revitalize rural villages depending on these industries.

The world is now in the midst of great changes. In particular, noteworthy basic changes—including perestroika, democratization, and moves for open policies and reforms—have arisen in socialist nations. The dialogue between East and West is needed to let such moves take root and to further stabilize the East-West relations. The world economy has basically been developing smoothly. However, there are problems of imbalances in foreign trade, fears of inflation, and pressures of protectionism. While recognizing that the values we have chosen—such as liberty, democracy, and a market-oriented economy—are superior, this situation demands that the international community tackle various new tasks.

As a responsible nation, which is now a large presence in the international community, our country must clearly indicate which course it is going to take. While continuing to be a peace-loving nation, I think we must strive for peace and prosperity in the world. Under the Constitution, our nation will never become a military power that will threaten other nations. While maintaining a moderate defense capability, Japan plans to make concrete contributions to such lofty goals as peace, disarmament, and prosperity in the world. [applause]

I will promote, in a more positive way, the International Cooperation Initiative [ICI], which aims at taking up greater responsibilities and playing a more important role in the world. I will further promote, in a more concrete way, the ICI's three pillars—cooperation for peace, expansion of official development assistance, and the strengthening of international cultural exchanges. In addition, I will work for settling the accumulated debt issue, and for success at the Uruguay Round of negotiations, which is aimed at maintaining and strengthening the multilateral free trade system.

Today mankind is faced with serious problems that threaten its existence. First, there are global environmental problems, including the greenhouse effect. Second, there are drug problems, which have been ruining mankind. Through cooperation with all those nations that are tackling these problems, I intend to fight against these threats with strong determination.

In dealing with environmental problems, we cannot actually realize their significance unless we regard them as involving the whole earth. Air and water do not have national boundaries. In this sense, it is of great importance to use the collective wisdom of the international community to settle the environmental problem. Both carbon dioxide, which is the cause of the greenhouse effect on the globe, and acid rain, which has destroyed forests, have been produced during the development of material civilization. Nevertheless, there will be no future for mankind without the preservation of the global environment.

Japan enjoys high levels of technology in such fields as the observation and monitoring of the global environment, control of waste gases, and prevention of pollution. While contributing to settling global problems by using our knowledge and experiences, technologies, and research and development capabilities, we intend to promote cooperation with developing nations. On the basis of achievements made at the Tokyo Conference on Preservation of Global Environment held last September, I intend to mobilize the whole government to tackle these problems.

Beginning in late August, I visited the United States, Canada, and Mexico, and held summit talks with President Bush, President Salinas, and Prime Minister Mulroney. I have promoted exchanges with leaders of various nations, including British Prime Minister Thatcher, who visited Japan recently, and have established relationships based on mutual trust. Through these efforts, I have realized, once again, the heavy responsibilities and important role that are demanded of Japan in the international community, and I have renewed my determination.

Japanese-U.S. relations are the cornerstone of Japanese foreign policy. Both Japan and the United States share such common ideas as liberty, democracy, and a market-oriented economy. This has brought about peace and prosperity in today's Japan. In my recent visit to the United States, I reached agreement with President Bush that the Japanese-U.S. security arrangements should be firmly maintained, that our two nations should continuously cooperate to settle various problems existing between us, and that we should jointly tackle global tasks. We exchanged candid views on the problems involving our economies. While saying what we had to say, I listened carefully to U.S. views, and I intend to carry out positive consultations on these problems.

With the approach of EC integration, West Europe is regaining its power as a strong organization. Further promoting closer trilateral relations among Japan, the United States, and Europe is an important task for our nation.

In greeting the 21st century, the Asia-Pacific region will be an important region. The incident that took place in China not long ago was very regrettable. We strongly hope that while promoting open and reform policies

both in name and in fact, China will not become isolationist but make positive contributions to peace and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region. I intend to further strengthen our relations with the ROK and the ASEAN nations.

As for improving our relations with the Soviet Union, we would like to continue dialogue based on our consistent policy of establishing stable relations through the resolution of the Northern Territories issue and the conclusion of a peace treaty.

What we are seeking today is not only affluence but also a rewarding life in which we have a sense of purpose and in which we enjoy cultural enrichment. For this purpose, while overcoming strains imposed on some sectors of our society as a result of economic growth, we must change our system so that a society in which our people can truly enjoy national affluence will be formed. I intend to advance our country steadily toward the goal of a fair and spiritually prosperous society. [applause]

Next, one of the reasons why people's trust in society's fairness has been shaken in recent years is the abnormally sharp rise in land prices. The expansion of the gap between the haves and the have-nots is a problem that should not be overlooked. The sharp rise in land prices has deprived people of their dream of owning their own home. While taking the firm position of not allowing any excessive profits to be made in land transactions—not to mention speculative transactions—it is imperative to promote full-scale land policy measures worked out through coordinating supply and demand.

As a first step, the government has clearly stated its basic idea that our limited land is a precious resource and that it has a public nature. A fundamental land bill for promoting comprehensive measures on land issues has already been submitted to the Diet. We strongly hope that the Diet will adopt this bill as soon as possible. Furthermore, the government plans to do its best to promote comprehensive housing and land policy measures aimed at providing comfortable housing for the people.

Rectifying overconcentration in Tokyo and promoting regional revitalization are the keys to ensuring balanced national land development. Along with the efforts to create a multi-polar and decentralized nation, efforts will also be made to promote the Furusato [hometown—FBIS] Creation program, create local communities attractive to youth, and build tasteful and beautiful towns or villages.

Those who are socially weak, including the old and handicapped, will be hard hit by inflation. Fortunately, commodity prices have been stable. However, the government will do its best to stabilize commodity prices in the future.

All people are consumers. It is important to constantly take their viewpoints into full consideration whenever a

policy is created or implemented. Any factor that prevents people from enjoying their daily lives as consumers in a manner consistent with our country's affluent economic strength will be eliminated.

While promoting competition in business through deregulation, measures will also be taken to create a rational system for distributing commodities so that the gap between commodity prices at home and abroad will be narrowed.

Furthermore, efforts will be made to boost domestic demand in Japan so that we will become a nation mainly dependent on imports and will correct the foreign trade imbalance.

A truly affluent society blooms in the affluence of the mind. It is alarming that the recent kidnap-murder of little girls, which shook the world, and other heartrending incidents involving juveniles have occurred. My impression is becoming stronger that something important is disappearing from the heart of the Japanese people. I want to return to the basics of education and, through educational reform, nourish the mentality of placing a value on man.

A proverb states: Parents are the first teacher one meets in life. Raising children to meekly utter such greetings as "good morning, thank you, and excuse me" is very important in forming the foundation of human relations and creating affluence of the mind. The home, it must be said, is the first place for education.

In school education, developing individuality and creativity must be nurtured while guarding against the evils of too much purely academic training. The results of this education will be brought into play in society and passed on to the next generation.

I will also give my opinion on fostering the environment and establishing the foundations for all people to be able to grow intimate with cultural, art, and sporting activities and create new cultures with their own hands.

I have been thinking that we should strive for true equality of the sexes and promote a balanced development of society by making the most of women's abilities and experiences. I will continue to set store by women's sense of livelihood, promote the improvement of their status and help them demonstrate their abilities and contribute to society hand in hand with men.

Regarding public pensions, which support our lengthening retirement years, we must make the system a reliable one. We have proposed amendments to the laws designed to improve the amount of pensions, specify the age for commencing welfare payments, and adjust shares among employee pension systems. I strongly urge their early enactment.

Regarding aged people who need nursing care, I will try to prevent them as much as possible from becoming bedridden and will try to build a society in which they

can live a more humane life and allow them to live at home or in society as often as possible.

I will also strive to create an environment so that children, who will care for the future aging society, can be born and brought up in good health.

It is very important to the future society that everyone has something to live for and can demonstrate his ability and creativity throughout his life. I will also come to grips with the issue of continued employment and the guarantee of diverse study opportunities up to the age of about 65, as well as with the issue of shorter work hours. I will also strive for the development of science and technology in view of its importance for the future.

Since rising from the ruins after the war, Japan has now become the world's most affluent country. This shows nothing but the fruition of people's untiring endeavors, which are based on freedom, peace, democracy, and respect for basic human rights, and which have been the keynote of our country. I think that Japan from now on will usher in an era in which it will earnestly pursue fairness and mental affluence, keeping this basic line firmly in mind.

I hope to build a society in which everyone has an opportunity to fully demonstrate his ability and to participate in that society, a society in which everyone rejects egoism and acknowledges others, and a society which does not devote itself solely to economic efficiency. I hope to build a society which has elbow room and which is full of cultural ambiance, a society where heart - to - heart communication is possible, and a society which provides something to live for. [applause]

I am planning to inaugurate at an early date a forum to consider a desirable society for the 21st Century. At that forum I want to take advice from all quarters on how our society should be and how to carry out a broad, lasting national movement.

It is the young people's burning sense of mission and passion that brings the dawn of a new era. The times again call for the idealistic spirit of young people. The times call for the single-hearted devotion and action, which can be witnessed in members of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, whose members serve in developing countries in the interest of those countries and who live and work together with the local people, and for those who devote themselves to volunteer activities at home.

Only when the youth think of what they should do to carve out a new era in a rapidly changing society, talk about what they can do, and move into action while holding their goals aloft, can boundless hopes gush out for the future of Japan. [applause] I pledge to do my best to strive to build a nation such as this. I earnestly beg for the understanding and cooperation from Diet members and the nation. Thank you.

Opposition Criticizes Kaifu Speech

OW0210103089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1013 GMT
2 Oct 89

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO—Leaders of opposition parties criticized Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's first policy speech at the Diet in separate press conferences Monday, saying it lacked substance.

Japan Socialist Party Chairwoman Takako Doi said Kaifu did not explain in concrete terms how he would deliver on his party's promises and scolded him for failing to mention the Recruit influence-buying scandal which had involved some of its leaders.

The leader of Japan's largest opposition party also said Kaifu failed to explain how he will review the controversial 3 percent consumption tax and when his government will submit a bill to revise the tax.

Koshiro Ishida, chairman of Komeito, said Kaifu was vague about how the government will review the consumption tax and that he did not mention clearly the cause of public distrust in politics.

Democratic Socialist Party Chairman Eiichi Nagasue took issue with Kaifu's address for the same reasons, while Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the Japan Communist Party's Presidium, was disappointed there were no words of contrition by Kaifu regarding the Recruit scandal.

Satsuki Eda, representative of the United Social Democratic Party, also took issue with Kaifu's having failed to explain the content of the review of the consumption tax introduced in April.

Kaifu Calls for Single-Seat Constituencies

OW0110011489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1350 GMT
30 Sep 89

[Text] Ito, Shizuoka Pref., Sept. 30 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and the three top executives of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) on Saturday called for drastic political reform featuring the introduction of a single-seat constituency system.

The call was made by Kaifu, LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa, LDP Policy Affairs Research Council Chairman Hiroshi Mitsuzuka and Executive Council Chairman Shunjiro Karasawa in a national study seminar of party members.

Kaifu has asked his advisory panel on the election system to work out a draft for drastic political reform by next March as the most important task for his government.

The LDP leaders made the call in an apparent bid to take initiative in deliberations on political reform-related bills at a just-convened extraordinary Diet session expected to focus on the 3 percent consumption tax.

In the seminar, Kaifu said he favors changing the present medium-sized electoral districts to single-seat ones for the House of Representatives, the more powerful lower house of the Diet.

Kaifu hopes the single-seat constituency system will be introduced by start of the 21st century.

He said the present medium-sized constituency system, in which members of the same party have to compete against each other, has sometimes hampered policy-centered election campaigns.

Kaifu also reiterated that he has not intention of dissolving the lower house for a general election during the current extraordinary Diet session, saying the government must prepare the budget for fiscal 1990 by the end of this year.

Kaifu Not Considering Dissolving Lower House

OW0210091789 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Report on lectures by Prime Minister Kaifu, Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] Secretary General Ozawa, and Policy Research Council Chairman Mitsuzuka at a LDP seminar in Ito City, Shizuoka Prefecture, on 30 September]

[Text] Prime Minister Kaifu gave a lecture at a Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] seminar held in Ito City in Shizuoka Prefecture today [30 September]. In the lecture the prime minister said that he wants to have the draft budget enacted in the Diet within the year, after holding thorough debates on political reform and the consumption tax at the current extraordinary Diet session. He thus reemphasized that he will exert all his power to have the draft budget enacted within the year, and that he is not thinking of dissolving the Lower House and conducting general elections before the end of the year.

Prime Minister Kaifu, after stressing the importance of the extraordinary Diet session which opened last 28 September, said the LDP hopes that the government and opposition parties will hold thorough debates. The LDP, he said, wants to come to grips with political reform first and win the Diet's approval of the political reform bills. He said he thinks that from medium-term and long-term viewpoints, the election system should be drastically reformed. He said that under the current system, candidates from the same political party compete with each other, which is not good. He said that an election should be more about issues and policies. To do this, he said, a small constituency system should be considered.

The prime minister also said that, based on various polls on tax reform conducted recently, it appears evident that the public is seeking a review of the consumption tax, not its abolition. He said that he will listen carefully to what the public has to say and compile a revision plan.

[Begin Kaifu recording] When the Diet session ends, the government will have to formulate the budget. The

government will have to work to get the budget approved by the Diet before the year ends. The government will spell out policies that should be implemented to form a sound future for the nation. The government should do everything in its power to complete this work before the new year begins. [end recording]

Prime Minister Kaifu thus emphasized that he intends to devote all his energy to dealing with the extraordinary session and getting the budget approved before the year ends, without considering dissolving the Diet and conducting general elections before the year is over.

In an earlier lecture, LDP Secretary General Ozawa said that if political reform is to be carried out in earnest, the election system, which is the key, must be revamped first. The Kaifu cabinet, he said, must carry it out by all means, using political reform as its slogan.

The secretary general added that whether one wants it or not, Lower House elections will be held by next June. We must seriously deal with the tax system and political reform issues and ask for the nation's judgment on the results.

Meanwhile, Policy Research Council Chairman Mitsuzuka, speaking at the same seminar, sternly criticized an alternate revenue sources plan proposed by four opposition parties. He said the alternate plan, proposed by the four opposition parties contingent on the abolition of the consumption tax, is meant to revive the unfair commodity tax and is an irresponsible tax increase plan, although the opposition parties say it will be a provisional plan for only 2 years.

The LDP Policy Research Council chairman added that if the LDP loses in the forthcoming general elections and fails to maintain a majority, the LDP will step down from power. He then appealed for the LDP to win in the general elections at all costs and turn the Kaifu cabinet into a full-fledged administration.

LDP's Kanemaru Rejects Coalition Government

OW3009070089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0619 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Sendai, Sept. 30 KYODO - Shin Kanemaru, an influential figure in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, said Saturday the party should go into opposition rather than form a coalition government if it loses its majority in the next general election.

Kanemaru weighed in on a simmering debate within the LDP, which has plunged into soul-searching after it was drubbed in the House of Councillors election in July. The party lost its majority in the upper house for the first time in four decades.

An election for the House of Representatives, where the LDP commands a comfortable majority, must be held by next June.

Kanemaru, a former deputy prime minister who now heads the largest faction within the LDP, told reporters here that a coalition government—as advocated by some politicians within the party—cannot work.

He argued against a coalition, saying that different political parties have their own political beliefs.

"It is only natural that you hand over the government if you lose," he said in dismissing the idea that the LDP should woo some moderate opposition parties into a coalition if it loses its overall parliamentary majority.

He said the LDP should not consider forming a coalition government even if it retains its position as the single largest group in the Diet.

Kanemaru suggested that the government may dissolve the lower house and call a general election if Diet business gets bogged down after the New Year's recess. He ruled out an early general election before the end of this year.

While Kanemaru currently does not hold a formal position within the LDP, he is believed to wield extensive influence within the party.

Kanemaru is the mentor of former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and the head of Takeshita's faction, the principal backer of incumbent Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu. Kaifu also favors putting off calling a general election for as long as it is politically feasible.

The Japan Socialist Party, the largest opposition group, has been pushing for an early lower house election in a bid to capitalize on the major voter swing in the July upper house contest.

Opposition Explains Tax Reconstruction Proposal

OW2709143089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1317 GMT
27 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 27 KYODO—Opposition political parties, which are set to clash with the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) over the controversial consumption tax in the Diet session beginning Thursday, unveiled taxation rebuilding policies Wednesday which emphasize direct tax imposition rather than indirect taxation.

In a joint proposal, the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), Komeito, Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), United Social Democratic Party and Rengo Sangin said they are not considering the introduction of a large-scale indirect tax such as a consumption tax or sales tax.

Instead, the opposition policy, calling for the elimination of unfair tax shouldering, requires a proportional tax imposition on income and property.

In a specific proposal, the opposition camp is considering monitoring the moves of taxpayers by allocating a number to each tax payer to further pursue "comprehensive" tax imposition on income.

It also calls for the rationalization of corporate taxes and reformation of property taxes, including land transactions and possession taxes.

The tax policy proposal will be submitted Thursday to the Diet along with three other bills including one demanding the abolition of the 3 percent consumption tax introduced in April.

Proper taxation on services and distribution activities must be reconsidered, according to the proposal, which also says the new taxation system must become the basis for an energetic society with a proper social welfare system.

It also calls for stability in the revenue of local governments, thereby assuring healthy local autonomy.

The five-party proposal asks for the establishment of a national congress for the tax reform in the proposal made up of maximum 50 representatives from various walks of Japanese people to specifically map out the new taxation approaches.

The congress will report the new policies it decides to the prime minister and the Diet within two years from its establishment, the proposal said.

Hashimoto, Takahara on Political Situation

OW0110072489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0617 GMT
1 Oct 89

[Text] Ito, Shizuoka Pref., Oct. 1 KYODO—Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto said Sunday that political uncertainty in Japan has shaken international trust in this nation.

Hashimoto said that at the International Monetary Fund meeting of finance ministers and central bankers last week in Washington, he was asked whether he would be the last finance minister from the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], and why the LDP has been unable to gain public support for the unpopular 3 percent consumption tax.

The LDP setback in July's House of Councillors election and political uncertainty "have injured international confidence in Japan," Hashimoto told an annual national study session attended by 1,000 party members.

He said that widespread opposition to the consumption tax, regarded as a major reason for the sagging popularity of the LDP, is due to the failure of politicians to consult voters, and had contributed to popular distrust in politics.

Without political reform, politicians will not be able to gain public support for future policies such as a revision of the consumption tax, Hashimoto said.

He implied that the LDP's proposed revision plan for the tax would be completed as early as possible.

Among areas under consideration for revision are expanding the number of tax-exempt items, altering the

price tag system to include the tax, and reducing the tax's burden on low-income citizens, Hashimoto said.

Major opposition parties have proposed eliminating the tax, introduced last April, by submitting a bill to abolish it to the current session of the Diet or parliament which opened last Thursday.

Hashimoto predicted an LDP victory in Sunday's by-election for the House of Councillors in Ibaraki Prefecture, which would indicate that voters are allowing the LDP time to recover but not to relax.

The election is the first national contest for the Diet since the July election, when the ruling party lost control of the upper house for the first time in nearly four decades.

In a speech earlier in the day, the head of the Economic Planning Agency, Sumiko Takahara, criticized the LDP for being out of touch with voters.

Takahara, the only nonpolitician among the 21 cabinet ministers, said she was disappointed at the LDP's choice of "socialism versus free society" as a main campaign theme in the Ibaraki election.

"This is an old debate. Even though the Japan Socialist Party won in the upper house elections, the Japanese people do not think that Japan will turn socialist," Takahara said.

Citizens are most concerned about how to improve the quality of life, she added. Takahara cited the high price of land, long working hours, and high consumer prices as the major problems facing Japanese society today.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Michihiro Kano told the meeting he would launch a group this week to discuss the disappearance of tropical rain forests around the world. Japan is the leading consumer of wood products from tropical forests.

The three-day meeting ends Monday.

Aug Current Account Surplus Falls 31 Percent

OW2909111989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0908 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 29 KYODO—Japan's current account surplus shrank by 31.3 percent in August from the same month last year, marking a year-on-year decline for the sixth straight month, the Finance Ministry reported Friday.

The current account surplus, which measures trade in goods and services, narrowed to 3.42 billion dollars in August from 4.97 billion dollars a year before and 5.31 billion dollars the previous month, the report said.

The shrinkage in the surplus, which is the broadest gauge of the nation's trade, was largely a reflection of a 29.9

percent decline from the previous month and a 22.5 percent fall from a year before in Japan's merchandise trade surplus.

Ministry officials attributed the downward trend chiefly to soaring imports, which climbed more than 16 percent in August.

The ministry's preliminary report for August also showed the nation's trade balance was in surplus by 4.89 billion dollars, down sharply from 6.31 billion dollars a year before and also down from 6.97 billion dollars in July.

Repeating a recent pattern, imports grew much faster than exports also in August. Exports grew 4.6 percent to 21.40 billion dollars from a year before but declined 6.9 percent from the previous month.

The slower growth in exports was sustained by overseas demand for such Japanese products as autos and video tape recorders, but a dwindling demand for steels abroad served to keep export growth low, the ministry officials said.

Imports surged 16.7 percent to 16.52 billion dollars from a year earlier and 3.0 percent from the preceding month, continuously spurred by robust domestic demand. Imports of foodstuff, especially grains, contracted for the first time in four years in the month, the officials said.

After seasonal adjustment, however, exports climbed 3.9 percent from July to 22.90 billion dollars, while imports remained nearly unchanged at 16.57 billion dollars. Finance Ministry officials described the downturn in both the current account and trade account as "pretty good," but again expressed concern that the yen's faltering value against the U.S. dollar in recent months might adversely affect the favorable trend.

They said the ministry will keep a careful eye on the fall in exports to see whether it is a temporary phenomenon as a result of the "J-curve" effect of the depreciation of the yen, which would act as a damper on export activity temporarily.

The current-account surplus fell 23.4 percent from a year earlier during the five months from April to August, to about 23 billion dollars, the officials said. They called the decline "a good performance" when compared with the ministry's original target of reducing the nation's current-account surplus in the whole of the current fiscal year to 71 billion dollars or an 8.2 percent year-on-year shrinkage.

One major concern raised by the officials was the volatility of grain prices, which they said might affect the total import value. Grain accounts for more than 15 percent of Japan's total imports, they said.

Adjusted for seasonal factors, the current-account surplus widened 25.5 percent in August, to 5.08 billion dollars from July. The seasonally adjusted trade surplus came to 6.33 billion dollars, up 15.8 percent from 5.47 billion dollars the previous month.

Invisible trade posted an unadjusted deficit of 1.18 billion dollars, compared with a shortfall of 1.11 billion dollars a year earlier. Invisible trade is part of the current account and includes funds derived from shipping, insurance, tourism and banking.

The transfer account, also part of the current account, was in deficit by 287 million dollars before seasonal adjustments, compared with a 220 million dollar deficit a year earlier.

The long-term capital account registered a deficit of 3.50 billion dollars, compared with 12.85 billion dollars in red ink a year earlier. The unadjusted overall balance of payments posted a surplus of 1.43 billion dollars, compared with a deficit of 5.57 billion dollars a year earlier.

Adjusted for seasonal factors, the overall balance of payments had a surplus of 3.09 billion dollars, compared to 12.10 billion dollars in red ink in July.

Tokyo Prosecutor's Office Not Indicting Nakasone

OW0110060989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0915 GMT
30 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 30 KYODO—The Tokyo District Public Prosecutor's Office has decided against indicting former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone for bribery in connection with the Recruit shares-for-favors scandal.

The office relayed its decision to a citizen's ombudsman group of Osaka which had been seeking Nakasone's indictment.

It was the first time the prosecutor's position had been made known regarding Nakasone's role in the scandal.

The office did not specify why no action would be taken against Nakasone.

Zenshiro Iwasaki, representative of the citizens' group, said he will make a formal request to the Osaka District Public Prosecutor's Office to clarify the reason for its decision.

The group alleged Nakasone received unlisted shares of Recruit Cosmos Co., a real estate subsidiary of Recruit Co., in return for influence he used as prime minister to force Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. to import U.S. supercomputers for resale to Recruit.

The Tokyo District Public Prosecutor's Office earlier turned down the group's request for indictment of Nakasone on grounds there was insufficient evidence to take legal action against the former prime minister.

Pro-DPRK Group Said Funding JSP

Spokesman Denies Reports

OW2809084489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0748 GMT
28 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 28 KYODO—The Japan Socialist Party (JSP) on Thursday denied allegations in a weekly magazine that party members have received money from a pro-Pyongyang Korean residents group in Japan and sent a present to North Korean President Kim Il-song. But the No. 1 opposition party said it will inquire into the allegations.

JSP spokesman Taneaki Tanami told reporters that his party will ask JSP member of the House of Councillors Ippei Koyama about an article in the latest edition of SHUKAN BUNSHUN magazine, which quoted him as saying that most JSP lawmakers, including himself, have received money from the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

The magazine pointed out that Japan's political funds control law prohibits receiving political donations from foreign nations and foreign organizations.

Tanami, a member of the House of Representatives, said, "I don't think it really happened."

"It's unreasonable that the tone of the article is that the party as a whole is doing such a thing," he said.

The magazine has for several weeks carried articles alleging a "connection" between the JSP and Japan's "pachinko," or pinball industry.

It also alleged that the party sent a 300,000-yen birthday present to Kim Il-song. Tanami said "I don't know if that's true until we look into the matter."

Koyama, a senior JSP member, was also quoted by the magazine as saying that he himself sent to Kim a 100,000-yen wood carving as a birthday present.

"As diplomatic courtesy, I think such a thing is done in the Japan-U.S., Japan-China, and Japan-North Korea relations within the bounds of common sense," Tanami said.

Secretary General Denies Reports

OW2909112089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0721 GMT
29 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 29 KYODO—Japan Socialist Party [JSP] Secretary General Tsuruo Yamaguchi Friday denied a weekly magazine report that the country's largest opposition party has sent a 300,000-yen birthday gift to North Korean President Kim Il-song.

Yamaguchi told a news conference that since he assumed the no. 2 party post in 1986, the JSP has never sent a birthday present to Kim.

Yamaguchi, however, stopped short of saying whether the party sent a gift before 1986.

The SHUKAN BUNSHUN weekly magazine, in the latest edition, said many JSP members have received money from a pro-Pyongyang organization of Korean residents and that the party sent a gift to Kim.

JSP spokesman Taneaki Tanami, speaking at a press conference on Thursday, denied the allegations but promised to open an inquiry into them.

The JSP is the only Japanese political party maintaining friendly links with North Korea, with which the government has no diplomatic relations.

Government Approves Upgrading PLO Mission

OW2909165889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 29 KYODO—Japan has no objection to a Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) request to upgrade its office in Tokyo to a "permanent general mission of Palestine" to coincide with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Tokyo October 1-4, Foreign Ministry officials said Friday.

"We answered that the Japanese Government has no objection to this (request) with the understanding that the legal status of the office remains unchanged," said one high-level Foreign Ministry official.

But he and other officials stressed that Japan's reaction to the PLO proposal, made on Wednesday, was not meant to imply that it recognizes the PLO's self-declared State of Palestine.

Some 100 countries have extended recognition to the declared state so far.

"There is a very clear understanding between the PLO and Japan—we can't recognize the State of Palestine, so we cannot accord (the mission) any diplomatic status," said the official.

France agreed to a similar name change last January, while Italy did so last May.

'Arafat, who will visit the PLO Tokyo office on Monday, will be visiting Japan in his capacity as PLO chairman, not Palestine president, Foreign Ministry spokesman Taizo Watanabe emphasized.

Officials said the PLO attaches "political significance" to the renaming of the office, previously known as "PLO Office, Tokyo." The new name reflects its new position as a "responsible negotiating partner," one Foreign Ministry official said.

Japan approved the change as a "political gesture" to welcome the "realistic and moderate" policy line pursued by 'Arafat in the face of pressure from PLO hard-liners, who favor a return to terrorist tactics against Israel, the officials said.

'Arafat Visit Political Significance Viewed

OW2909141189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1013 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 29 KYODO—Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's October 1-4 visit to Japan represents a concerted Japanese effort to bolster the leader's moderate policies amid mounting pressure from PLO hard-liners advocating a return to terrorist tactics, Foreign Ministry sources said Friday.

In view of internal criticism of 'Arafat's current policy of moderation, which has yet to bear "visible fruit," the sources said the PLO leader has "very limited time" to prove himself.

"Chairman 'Arafat's visit to Japan will serve as material to convince (those) groups that his approach is positively supported and welcomed by the international community, including Japan," said one high-level official.

There is a danger that 'Arafat and his moderate line will fall victim to radicals who advocate violent means of achieving a Palestinian state, he said.

During his four-day stay in Tokyo at the invitation of the Japanese Government, 'Arafat will be meeting with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, former Prime Minister Sosuke Uno, Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and leaders of the five opposition parties.

'Arafat's last visit in October 1981 was at the invitation of the Japan-Palestinian Parliamentarian League.

Officials said the status of the current visit reflects Japan's need for strengthened political dialogue between both sides of the Middle East conflict.

Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Arens also is expected to visit Tokyo within the next couple of months, but officials have said the timing is purely coincidental.

Japan wants to "readjust" its approach to the PLO in response to the group's recent development into "a responsible party for negotiation" in the Middle East peace process, officials said.

They said Japan has highly appraised 'Arafat's pledge at the UN General Assembly in Geneva to renounce terrorism and recognize Israel's right to exist.

The primary aim of the talks in Tokyo, which come at a very timely point in the peace process, will be to encourage 'Arafat to maintain his "moderate and realistic policy," despite mounting pressure on him to take a harder line toward Israel, officials said.

In light of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's recently proposed 10-point Middle East peace plan, which officials said Japan supports as "the most realistic idea at present," Japan is keenly interested in eliciting 'Arafat's response.

The visit coincides with Mubarak's meeting with U.S. President George Bush in Washington on October 2. "Japan is watching very carefully, with great interest, the link between Washington and Cairo," said one official.

The PLO leader's invitation, extended following a PLO proposal of the visit last spring, is intended "as a political gesture of positive appreciation" for his new moderate line, he said.

"We are inviting Mr. 'Arafat, not as a representative of a state, but as a representative of an organization," stressed Foreign Ministry spokesman Taizo Watanabe.

He said Japan's position on the Middle East conflict remains unchanged. Japan calls for the Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories and its recognition of the Palestinians' right to establish an independent state.

Japan, however, has not joined the more than 100 states which have recognized the PLO's self-declared state of Palestine.

'Arafat's 30-member delegation will include PLO Executive Committee members Mahmud Darwish, who drafted the independence charter at last year's Palestinian National Conference (PNC) and Jawid T. al-Ghusayn, head of the Palestinian National Fund.

Also visiting will be 'Arafat political advisers Nabil 'Ali Sha'ath and Abu Sharif, who came to Japan last February and May, respectively.

'Arafat Arrives for 4-Day Visit

OW0110104989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1026 GMT
1 Oct 89

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 1 KYODO—Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), arrived in Tokyo Sunday afternoon on a four-day official visit to meet Japanese leaders.

It is the first official visit to Japan by the PLO leader following his unofficial stay in Japan in 1981.

Upon arriving at Tokyo International Airport at Haneda, 'Arafat read a statement expressing his strong desire for a greater Japanese contribution toward a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem.

'Arafat said that he hopes his planned talks with Japanese leaders will have great influence on the Middle East peace process.

'Arafat will hold separate talks with Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama on Tuesday to exchange views on the historical conflicts between Palestinians and Israelis, government officials said.

He is also scheduled to meet leaders of Japanese opposition parties.

The Japanese Government does not recognize the PLO's self-declared State of Palestine but has given high marks to realistic and moderate policies led by 'Arafat.

In a meeting with 'Arafat, Kaifu is expected to reiterate Japanese support for the PLO's policies and to promise to expand Japanese assistance to the PLO through such international institutions as the United Nations, according to the officials.

Interviewed by KYODO

OW0210004389 Tokyo KYODO in English 2349 GMT
1 Oct 89

[By Tim Johnson]

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO—Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has proposed a Namibia-style peace settlement to resolve the decades-old Middle East conflict.

"Why not repeat this American plan, the Namibia model, in Palestine—I accept it," 'Arafat said in an exclusive interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE on Sunday.

"This is my challenge to the Israeli Government," declared the Palestinian leader, who arrived last evening for a 4-day visit at the invitation of the Japanese Government.

'Arafat noted that the Namibian model entails elections to be held under UN auspices and the subsequent achievement of independence after a set time.

Sitting at a desk flanked by the national flags of his self-declared state of Palestine, the uniformed PLO chief indicated support for Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's 10-point amendment to a peace plan proposed by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

"First of all, it is not a plan," 'Arafat said of Mubarak's formula for internationally-monitored elections toward interim self-rule in the Israeli-occupied territories and a land-for-peace trade-off.

He explained that the 10 points are merely "inquiries" from the Egyptian Government to that of Israel.

'Arafat said that Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin told Mubarak in Cairo in September that a formal reply would come after October 12, following Deputy Prime Minister Shimon Peres' return from the United States.

"Like the Egyptian Government, I am waiting for the Israeli answer," the PLO leader said. "So wait and see—15 days, 10 days—OK, why not?"

'Arafat said the Middle East peace process is being impeded by rigid U.S. support for Shamir's original plan, which he dismissed as calling for "the continuity of the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian land and people."

While the opening of U.S.-PLO dialogue was regarded as a "positive signal," 'Arafat said the last round of talks in Tunisia went sour when the U.S. side stated its "whole-hearted" support for the Shamir scheme, something he perceived as an implicit rejection of other peace proposals currently being floated.

'Arafat charged that the United States, while endorsing in its Constitution what he said was the "sacred" right to self-determination, and supporting it selectively in the conduct of its foreign policy, does not recognize the right when it comes to the world's 6 million Palestinians.

"Can this be accepted? I have the right to ask the whole of international public opinion," the veteran PLO leader said.

He indicated he believes it would be inconsistent for the U.S., having put together the model for a peaceful settlement in Namibia, to hold such a model invalid for the Palestinian people as well.

Despite his dismay with Washington, however, 'Arafat assessed as "very important" U.S. President George Bush's recent remarks on the need for an end to the "Israeli occupation" and Secretary of State James Baker's call for "ending the dreams of Greater Israel."

'Arafat complained that the Palestinian question has been shifted to the back burner of world affairs amid the current trend toward international detente and a resolution of regional conflicts.

"Why except Palestine? I have to ask you now, why except Palestine?" he implored, raising his voice. "Everything is moving all over the world, in all hot spots—except Palestine."

"Where are the human rights of the Palestinian people?" he asked. 'Arafat reiterated his hope for an international peace conference on the Palestinian question as "the most convenient way to achieve peace."

"We are in need of the whole international community's efforts," he said, noting that the concept already has the overwhelming support of most countries of the world, as well as a majority of the public opinion in Israel.

He said the proposed conference should be "under the UN auspices, with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all parties concerned in the Middle East conflict, including the State of Palestine (and) the Israeli Government."

Turning to the "intifadah" uprising in the occupied territories, which is now approaching its third year, 'Arafat pledged that it will continue until the end of the Israeli occupation, "in spite of all our casualties."

"We have no other alternative," he said.

He said the movement has been successful in "achieving support for the Palestinian peace initiative."

Asked about pressure within his organization for a return to a more violent means of attaining its ends, 'Arafat said, "Till now, my instructions are clear and obvious—it is the instruction of the Palestinian leadership—not to use weapons within the intifadah."

"But patience has its limits," 'Arafat said. "There is a very big stress I am facing from my people, from my masses," he said, referring to pressure to drop the current moderate policy line, which includes a renunciation of terrorism.

Drawing attention to Israel's "continued escalation of the iron fist policy" and the daily deaths of Palestinians which have ensued, 'Arafat said, "they are asking me, 'for how long'?"

"Patience has limits," the guerrilla leader repeated.

On arrival at Haneda Airport on Sunday, 'Arafat read a statement expressing his strong desire for a greater Japanese contribution toward a peace settlement in the Middle East. He said he hopes his talks this week with Japanese leaders will have a great influence on the Middle East peace process.

'Arafat on PLO Diplomatic Status

*OW0210122289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1206 GMT
2 Oct 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO—Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), on Monday celebrated the upgrading of the PLO office in Tokyo to a "permanent general mission of Palestine" at a ceremony held here.

Japan is the third country to allow such a move, following the upgrading of PLO offices in France and Italy, a PLO official said.

Japan agreed to the PLO's proposal to boost the status of the office because it approves of the realistic and moderate policies of the PLO, according to the official.

After hoisting a Palestinian flag at the mission in Tokyo's Shinagawa Ward, 'Arafat, here on a four-day official visit from Sunday, said that he hoped the ceremony would mark an important step toward the peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict.

Urge Cutting Trade With Israel

*OW0210060489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0533 GMT
2 Oct 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO—Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on Monday called on Japan to cut its trade with Israel and to take other steps to ensure good relations with a post-settlement Palestine.

"It's not necessary for you to think of our interests—think of your own interests," 'Arafat told a gathering of diplomats and Middle East scholars gathered at a symposium in Tokyo.

Last year, the bilateral trade volume between Japan and Israel reached 1.2 billion dollars, a 300-percent increase over 1985, according to Israeli statistics. Japan is now Israel's third-largest trading partner after the U.S. and Britain.

While acknowledging that it is "fair enough" for Japan to pursue profits as a commercially-oriented country, "it is also 'fair enough' to make a balance between these interests and your interests with the Palestinian people," 'Arafat said.

He said it would be "a fatal mistake" for oil-dependent Japan to leave the 6 million Palestinians out of their consideration, noting that they have the support of 200 million Arabs in the strategically vital region.

"Isn't this computed in the Japanese computer? —or maybe the Japanese computer does not yet understand the Palestinian language," 'Arafat said.

Japan maintains full diplomatic ties with Israel, but supports the Palestinian quest for self-determination in the Israeli-occupied territories.

'Arafat arrived in Japan on Sunday for a 4-day visit at the unprecedented invitation of the Japanese Government. He was last in Japan in 1981 at the invitation of Japanese parliamentarians.

The PLO leader told his audience that Japan must actively engage itself "in the preparation of the peace process" and in "waging peace...in all the hot spots of the world."

"Without participating in the making of peace, you cannot participate in the future after peace," 'Arafat said.

'Arafat said that Japan "has a political role, a moral role, and an economic role to play" in view of its position as the world's second-largest economic power and a country with much at stake in the Middle East region.

He noted a growing tendency of world support for the PLO's position of achieving peace in the region through an international conference.

"The peace process has started to move, even though slowly," 'Arafat said, and blamed the Government of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir for its "total opposition" to the PLO's peace proposals.

'Arafat expressed gratitude for Japan's long-term support for his struggle "to find a place for my people under the sun."

But the PLO leader did not reiterate his call on Japan the previous day to join the majority of nations in recognizing the State of Palestine.

"Inviting me now, while the General Assembly of the United Nations is meeting...is a clear sign of the position Japan is taking as a people and as a government in relation to the just cause of the Palestinians," 'Arafat said.

Criticizes Israel on Mubarak Plan

OW0210112389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1104 GMT
2 Oct 89

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO—Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on Monday accused Israel of subterfuge over Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's 10-point request for clarifications of its latest peace proposal.

'Arafat, speaking to a gathering of Japanese Middle East scholars, also expressed regret that Mubarak's list of points he wants clarified by Israel has been misconstrued as a new set of peace proposals.

"When these are considered to be proposals, the Israeli Government then is not required to respond," the PLO leader said.

Israel, meanwhile, has yet to officially reply to the Egyptian queries, saying that their response will be issued around about the time of a mid-October Cabinet meeting.

Ministers in the shaky coalition government are said to be deeply divided over certain aspects of the election prospect.

The Shamir plan, announced in Washington last April, called in part for elections in the occupied territories and a limited form of Palestinian self-rule, after which the final status of the lands would be decided.

Hopes for a breakthrough in the stalled Middle East peace process have been pinned on the Israeli and PLO reactions to Mubarak's amendments to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's peace plan.

'Arafat said that if Israel were to accept Mubarak's 10-point memorandum as a list of inquiries, they would be required by a provision in the 1978 Camp David accords with Egypt to respond.

"That is why the Israeli Government is trying to evade the issue by calling them proposals," 'Arafat said.

Japanese officials said one of their main objectives during 'Arafat's four-day visit is to get his views on the Egyptian "inquiries," which Japan fully supports, and to learn more about the proposed talks in Cairo.

They have noted that Mubarak will be discussing how his inquiries can help move the peace process forward when he meets U.S. President George Bush in Washington Monday.

Mubarak is aiming to find a middle ground for initiating an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue in Cairo.

Meanwhile, Mubarak's questionnaire, which surfaced informally last July and officially in mid-September, centered on ways of guaranteeing that the Israeli-proposed elections would be free.

It also focused on the contentious issue of including East Jerusalem Palestinians in the polls and on the issue of an eventual land-for-peace trade-off.

Sees U.S. Campaign Against UN Visit

*OW210115789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1145 GMT
2 Oct 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO—Visiting Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat charged here Monday that a campaign is being waged in the United States against his visit to the United Nations in New York.

'Arafat, speaking at a symposium on Middle Eastern affairs, said that despite reports to the contrary, he has "not as yet" made a decision to go to New York to address the new 44th session of the UN General Assembly.

"Yet, we see the start of a vicious campaign against the visit, like what they did last year," the PLO leader said.

Palestinian officials have singled out pressure from "Zionist organizations" on the Bush administration as the cause.

Last year, the U.S. Government denied 'Arafat an entry visa on the grounds that the PLO was supporting terrorism against Israel.

That move led the General Assembly to convene a special meeting to accommodate the PLO leader at its European headquarters in Geneva. There, 'Arafat renounced terrorism and recognized Israel's right to exist.

The U.S. has since opened a dialogue with the PLO, but U.S. officials have only said that a decision on whether to admit 'Arafat this time would be handed down when a fresh entry request is received.

'Arafat said the past American action was taken "despite the fact that we are a member of this very important organization."

He said that UN host country agreements accord him the right to visit the UN and the 25-mile perimeter around it.

The UN General Assembly voted over U.S. and Israeli objections last December to upgrade the PLO's observer status in the international body to Palestine, the name of the PLO's self-proclaimed state.

"This seems to be the optimum way of dealing with international positions," he said in response to a question on whether the U.S. should follow Japan's cue and extend 'Arafat an official invitation to visit Washington.

"We have to recognize that the American Administration is one of the two important global powers entering into this new international detente which requires a solution to the most important hot regional issues of the day."

He said the U.S.-PLO dialogue underway in Tunisia is proof of the change.

"The world has agreed that we've got to start the peace processes in the Middle East," he said, adding that his peace initiative in Geneva has been endorsed worldwide. But he cited foot-dragging by the U.S. and Israel.

"The peace process has started to move, even though slowly, in the Middle East," he said. Why is it going so slowly—because there is a total opposition of the government of Shamir."

'Arafat is in Japan on a four-day visit at the invitation of the Japanese Government.

Foreign Minister Meets Counterparts at UN

Pledges Aid to Poland, Hungary

*OW2909174289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1512 GMT
29 Sep 89*

[Text] New York, Sept. 29 KYODO—Japan will send an investment mission to Poland in April and offer preferential tariffs to assist that country's economic reform, Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama said here Friday.

In a meeting with Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski in the United Nations, Nakayama said Japan will invite three young managers each from Poland and Hungary to help them learn Japanese management techniques, a Japanese spokesman said.

The spokesman said Nakayama made a fresh and "strong" pledge of Japanese aid to assist the economies of the two East European countries.

"Assisting Poland's economic reform is in the interest not only of the world but also of Japan," Skubiszewski told the Japanese minister.

Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said Western assistance to Poland and Hungary dominated the discussion among foreign ministers of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrial nations.

The seven are the U.S., Japan, West Germany, France, Italy, Britain and Canada.

Skubiszewski emphasized in his talks with Nakayama that Poland is an attractive place for investment by Japanese firms because of abundant resources and a larger population than Hungary's, the spokesman said.

Skubiszewski also said Poland hopes to inaugurate air service to Japan to promote travel and commerce between the two countries, the spokesman told reporters.

Nakayama responded that Japan has a long waiting list of foreign air carriers wishing to move into the Japanese market. But he promised to look into the matter, the spokesman said.

Meets Chilean Counterpart

OW3009070489 Tokyo KYODO in English 2304 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] New York, Sept. 29 KYODO—Hernan Felipe Errazuriz of Chile said Friday Japan's economic cooperation, particularly in the fishery field, is "extremely effective."

He made the assessment of Japanese economic assistance in a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, a Japanese official told reporters.

Both attended the United Nations General Assembly's 44th session.

Errazuriz told Nakayama Chile hopes to expand exports of fruits and other farm produce to Japan.

He also said Chile has tried to fully establish democracy in the country, which will hold a presidential election in December, the Japanese official said.

Meets Mongolian Counterpart

OW3009072989 Tokyo KYODO in English 2303 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] New York, Sept. 29 KYODO—Mongolian Prime Minister Dumaagiyn Sodnom's planned trip to Japan in 1990 is an "important occasion" to further promote relations between the two countries, Foreign Minister Tserenpiliin Gombosuren said Friday.

Gombosuren also told Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama that Mongolia hopes to strengthen bilateral relations in the political, trade and cultural fields, a Japanese official said.

The meeting was Nakayama's last bilateral session with a foreign leader before leaving here for Tokyo.

The official said Gombosuren briefly explained the Mongolian Government's views on North Korea, the Soviet Union and China.

Gombosuren also talked about Mongolian Chairman Jambyn Batmonh's proposal for creating a dialogue encompassing the Asia, Pacific and Far East regions, the Japanese official said.

Returns to Tokyo 30 Sep

OW3009130589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1149 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 30 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama returned home Saturday evening from New York, where he attended the 44th United Nations General Assembly.

38 Boat People From PRC Arrive in Nagasaki

OW0110062589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1452 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Nagasaki, Sept. 30 KYODO—A total of 38 boat people landed here Saturday and told immigration officials that they are Chinese Vietnamese who worked in a farm in southern China, the officials said.

The officials quoted four leaders of the boat people as saying they returned to China from Vietnam during the Sino-Vietnam war.

The boat people said they bought a boat from an apparent broker and set out from the coast of China's Fujian Province at midnight on September 19, the officials said.

The boat people said they left China due to hardships in their life there and they wanted to work in Japan, the officials said.

The officials said the boat people may be economic refugees and are continuing questioning them.

The boat people were sent to the Omura refugee center north of Nagasaki on Saturday night.

The officials plan to start to screen them to determine their status as refugees on Sunday.

North Korea

Letter to South Adopted at Joint Meeting

SK2909051889 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1230 GMT 28 Sep 89

[“Letter” to the South Korean authorities, political parties, and organizations adopted at a joint meeting between the authorities, political parties, and organizations in the northern half of the republic held at the 8 February Hall of Culture in Pyongyang on 28 September—recorded]

[Text] We will soon be sending off the final year of the eighties, and greeting the first year of the nineties, the 45th year of national division. In the meantime, generations have changed, and the history and the times are greatly advanced with the passage of time, but the reunification of our country, the nation's earnest wish, still remains unfulfilled.

How much longer should we, who for half a century have lived separated from each other in incalculable misfortune, prolong the division? If we fail through our nation's own efforts to bring an end to the misfortune of the division, which is getting worse with each passing year, and if the North and the South keep spending their time wastefully, amid distrust and hostility, it will a crime resented throughout history, an act of self-injury impossible of commanding sympathy from anyone, and a shame to the nation.

At a time when the world is aspiring to independence and when all countries and nations are independently pioneering their own destinies, it is far from a situation that should exist that our wise nation—a light for the civilization of mankind, living as one nation in one land for ages—should not be able to extricate itself from the subjugation and division forced upon it by foreign forces, living as a straggler behind the times.

Our nation never wants to abandon its spirit, nor does it want its national interests and dignity trifled with by others. As you are well aware, the three principles of the fatherland reunification—independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity—which the North and the South agreed upon and proclaimed to the world in the seventies, was the shining fruition of the ardent desire of the entire nation for reunification and its independent endeavor for reunification, and it was a clear expression of its independent volition for reunification to resolve the issue of the reunification of the country by our nation's own efforts. [applause]

This noble volition of our nation for independent reunification has been reconfirmed in practice by the pan-national reunification movement which is rapidly gathering strength in the North and the South today. The fellow countrymen's cry for one Korea and one nation is a powerful trend of national history, aspiring to the foundation of an independent unified state, and the active discussion of reunification which is spreading extensively among the people of all walks of life in the North and the South, and the mass demand for mutual contacts and visits, are part of the great unstoppable march of our nation to open a door for reunification. [applause]

Faced with this pan-national reunification movement, the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] can never be a permanent barrier between the North and the South. [applause]

It is a very urgent task facing us today to find a common path to reunification for national salvation, which would lead the entire fellow countrymen's resolute volition and great potential to the plaza of reunification in order to achieve the cause of reunification by their own efforts.

We already proposed in 1980 a plan for founding a democratic confederal republic of Koryo—for the formation of a unified state by means of forming one confederation—in which the North and the South will leave their respective existing systems as they are, as a realistic and reasonable way to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We know that while the discussion of reunification has recently been actively made in South Korea, the political parties and organizations are putting forward various proposals, including a reunification plan through a confederal system, and the authorities have also put forward a reunification plan, albeit belatedly. Now we should not only put forward reunification proposals separately, but should supplement and complete them together in order

to formulate them into one reunification plan reflecting the nation's demands and will.

The important task of solving this problem has been assigned to us, the politicians of the North and the South. Hence, we politely propose to the South Korean authorities, political parties, and organizations the convocation of a consultative conference for national reunification, in which the authorities, political parties, factions, and personages from various circles and strata of the North and the South will sit together to confirm a mutually acceptable way of reunification. [applause]

It is desirable that the consultative conference for national reunification be attended by the authorities and representatives of major political parties and organizations of the North and the South, and that the number of participants in it be 60 or so all told, equally divided between the North and the South. Individuals of different circles at home and abroad may also attend the conference.

The consultative conference for national reunification will have broad debates on the ways to achieve national reunification proposed by the authorities and the political parties and organizations of the North and the South, will discuss the question of publishing a joint national declaration on the method by which national reunification may be achieved, and will discuss other constructive proposals besides, which would be helpful to the acceleration of the peaceful reunification of the country.

The consultative conference may be held alternately in Pyongyang and Seoul, holding the first meeting in Pyongyang on 20 February 1990, and it will be reasonable to have the conference in the form of a multilateral roundtable conference, all the representatives, whether they be from the North or the South, attending it on an equal footing.

Within the framework of this consultative conference the highest persons in authority of the North and the South may meet with each other at any time to discuss all matters related to national reunification and North-South relations.

For the successful convocation of the consultative conference for national reunification, we hope to establish the period from November of this year to January of next year as a period for preliminary meetings, and promote preparations for the conference through bilateral or multilateral contacts between the authorities, political parties, and organizations of the North and the South.

If the authorities, political parties, and organizations of the North and the South truly aspire together to reunification from the national standpoint, then no matter how wide the difference of opinion may be and no matter what complicated problems may arise in the way of reunification, it will not be difficult for them to reach an agreement.

At this critical moment, when a new turning point for national reunification should be brought forth, politicians should give up the idea of overpowering and vanquishing the other, shake themselves free from the hostile feelings of confrontation and rivalry with the other, and overcome the biased view of blindly denying what is brought forward by the other.

As far as we are concerned, we are ready to have open-hearted and sincere discussions as to other reunification proposals, with a view to reconciliation with one another, and making concessions to and respecting each other—although we consider that the proposal for founding of the democratic confederal republic of Koryo that we have already set out is a realistic and reasonable one.

If the consultative conference for national reunification is convened successfully and thus a national agreement on the path to achieving national reunification is reached, it will give great hope to all the fellow countrymen and open a bright vista for national reunification.

The politicians of the North and the South should look back to the regrettable past in which they failed to sit together to have a serious discussion of the issue of reunification, although they all have stressed the importance of reunification for the past 40 years. They should daringly plunge into the emotion-laden reality in which the long-awaited cause of reunification is being accelerated so as to realize it in the near future, and work in concert with the vigorous steps of the entire fellow countrymen. This is the unavoidable responsibility of us, the politicians living today, and this is the noble mission of us, the older generation that will free us from shame in the coming age.

We express the hope that the South Korean authorities, political parties, and organizations will readily accept and actively respond to our sincere proposal for negotiations which is of epochal significance in paving the way for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. [applause] The joint meeting of the authorities, political parties, and organizations in the northern half of the republic for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

28 September 1989, Pyongyang. [applause]

South Response to New DPRK Proposal Urged

SK3009094289 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1150 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Commentary by station commentator Yi Chu-kyong:
"A Timely and Just Step for National Salvation"]

[Text] As has been reported, a joint meeting of the authorities, political parties, and public organizations in the northern half of the Republic was held on 28 September in Pyongyang to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The joint meeting unanimously supported and endorsed the proposal of the government of the Republic for convening a consultative

conference of the authorities, major political parties, and public organizations of the North and the South and for achieving the national agreement on a reasonable reunification formula and adopted a letter to the authorities, political parties, and public organizations in South Korea.

The content of the proposal for convening a consultative conference for national reunification put forward by the joint meeting includes that a consultative conference be held with the participation of a total of 60 or so representatives, including leadership-level figures of the North and the South, and that the conference broadly examines formulas for national reunification put forward by the authorities, political parties, and public organizations of the North and the South, discusses the issue of announcing a joint declaration of the nation regarding a formula of national reunification, and may discuss other constructive overtures that can be conducive to promoting the country's peaceful reunification. The proposal for convening a consultative conference also includes that the consultative conference be held in Pyongyang and Seoul alternately, that the first conference be held in Pyongyang on 20 February 1990, and that the conference be held in the form of a multilateral roundtable conference in which all representatives participate on an equal footing, whether from the North or from the South.

In putting forward the proposal, the joint meeting also suggested that the period from November this year to January next year be designated as the period of preliminary meeting for the successful convocation of the consultative conference and that during this period preparations for the meeting be pushed ahead through bilateral or multilateral contacts between the authorities, political parties, and public organizations of the North and the South.

The proposal for convening the consultative conference for national reunification put forward by the joint meeting is a timely and most just step for national salvation which makes it possible to pool the nation's will and to resolve the reunification question at the earliest possible date in conformity with the present situation in which the entire nation's aspiration for reunification is developing into a nationwide movement for reunification.

Since our country was artificially divided, there has been no period in the past during which the nation's desire for reunification has been so seething and the movement for reunification so developing into a mass movement as we see today. All the nation's compatriots, whether in the North, the South, or overseas, are turning out in the grand march for reunification with the unanimous and firm faith and will of one Korea and one nation, and the firm aspiration of the blood compatriots in the North and the South to meet with each other and to open the nation's ways of living is expanding and developing into a demand by the entire nation, including the masses from all walks of life.

The movement for rational reunification is, at present, not a movement which proceeds from simple emotional desire or simple debates but has achieved a stage of seeking practical ways to achieve the country's reunification under the three principles of independent, peaceful reunification and great national unity. The reality in which the reunification movement is strengthening and developing in a new higher stage urgently demands that the national consensus on a reunification formula be achieved.

Only when the national consensus on a reunification formula is achieved can the entire nation lead the reunification movement toward a single common goal without wasting the seething zeal for reunification and the tremendous strength of the nation.

In particular, at present when the authorities, political parties, and public organizations of the North and the South have presented their respective reunification formulas, the problem of how we can expedite national reunification depends on how we achieve the national consensus on a formula of national reunification. The proposal for convening the consultative conference for national reunification reflects precisely these urgent and real demands which should not be delayed even for a moment.

The consultative conference will become a most reasonable consultation site which will make it possible to frankly and open-mindedly discuss all reunification formulas presented by political parties and public organizations of the North and the South, let alone the reunification formulas presented by the authorities of the North and the South, and, thus, will provide one single reunification formula that all can accept. National reunification is an important task directly related to the vital interests of the entire nation. Hence, in seeking paths to national reunification, all political parties, political groups, and political forces should be provided with the opportunity to participate in the consultative conference. By so doing, the general will of the entire nation can be fully reflected.

If politicians in the North and the South alike proceed from the national stand and make joint efforts to achieve national reunification, they can easily reach an agreement no matter how wide the gaps in their views may be and no matter what complicated problems may be presented in the way of reunification. We firmly believe that the proposal for founding a democratic confederal republic of Koryo that we have already advanced is the best way of reunification that our nation can choose under the present situation of our country.

However, proceeding from the stand of mutual reconciliation, respect, and concessions, we will frankly and open-mindedly deal with all other reunification formulas and sincerely discuss them. At the same time, we will accept any formula if it is conducive to reunification. The problem depends on how the authorities, political

parties, and public organizations in South Korea will respond to our realistic, reasonable, and magnanimous new proposal.

If the persons in authority of South Korea are sincerely interested in reunification, they should not turn a deaf ear to our proposal and should come to the site of the consultative conference of national reunification in order to find ways for national reunification.

Reportage on PRC 40th Founding Anniversary

Daily Marks Anniversary

*SK0210065289 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2117 GMT 30 Sep 89*

[NODONG SINMUN 1 October editorial: "40 Years of Victorious Advance of the Chinese People"]

[Text] Today is the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. The Chinese people attained victory in their popular revolution by waging the arduous and courageous struggle against the imperialists and domestic reactionaries under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. Thus, they declared the founding of the PRC on 1 October 1949.

On this day, the Korean people extend warmest [kajang yolyolhan] congratulations and warm greetings to the fraternal Chinese people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has elucidated: The victory in the revolution of the Chinese people and the founding of the PRC were a great turning point in the history of the Chinese people.

The victory in the revolution of the Chinese people and the founding of the PRC were a basic reform marked in several thousand years of history of the Chinese people and an important event which brought about a great change in the relations of forces in the world.

With the founding of the PRC, the genuine people's nation, a wide road of creating the new socialist life opened before the Chinese people. Since the Chinese people entered on the road of socialism, they reformed the basic situation in which they long suffered from oppression and contemptuous treatment. Thus, they became the masters of the nation and society and came to enjoy a rewarding and happy life.

The past 40 years since the PRC was founded were an extremely short period in the long history of China. However, during this period, the Chinese people turned poor, backward and outdated China into a new prosperous socialist China by vigorously pushing ahead with socialist revolution and socialist construction, demonstrating the revolutionary spirit for arduous struggle and self-reliance.

This was a remarkable social and economic reform which could be hardly have been carried out even over several centuries in the past. The Chinese revolution

advanced in a new form in recent years. In particular, great successes were registered in building socialism unique to China since the 3rd Plenary Meeting of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Magnificent tasks to turn China into a highly democratic and highly civilized mighty and modern socialist country are being successfully carried out and new reform is taking place in all domains including industry, agriculture, defense, science and technology.

With the dedicated struggle and persistent efforts of the Chinese people, the gross production of some major industrial and agricultural products in China today reached a very high standard.

In particular, the production of steel, iron and electric power in China ranks fourth in the world while crude oil is fifth and grains, cotton, meat and coal is first in the world.

China's GNP last year was 12 times more than in 1950. The proportion of industry in the amount of gross social production increased from less than 25 percent in 1949 to 62 percent at present.

The course in socialist construction in China for the past 40 years eloquently demonstrated the great superiority and vitality of socialist system. With the spirit cherished during the time when they successfully crushed the recent anti-revolutionary disturbances, the Chinese people are deepening the reform and openness by maintaining the four basic principles under the leadership of the CPC and actively rose in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 13th Party Congress and the decisions of the 4th Plenary Meeting of the 13th party Central Committee.

Today, ideological indoctrination work to defend and protect the socialist system and to demonstrate the superiority of socialism is being briskly carried out in China and material and cultural construction, as well as mental construction, are in progress.

The features of China are becoming new each day and the might of the PRC is constantly increasing and growing. The Chinese people are striving to reunify China in accordance with the policy for two systems within one nation. It is a consistent desire and sacred independent right of the Chinese people to achieve the cause of national reunification.

The Chinese party and government have lofty authority in the international arena due to their implementation of a foreign policy for independence, sovereignty and peace. They are making great contributions to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

The Chinese people could make such a great advance unprecedented in history of China in the short period of 40 years because they persistently traversed along the single road of socialism by overcoming various difficulties and trials under the leadership of the CPC.

The past 40 years which the PRC traversed by upholding the banner of socialism are the course of victory and glory in which the diligent and courageous Chinese people glorified the modern history of China with creativity and innovations by demonstrating boundless might under the leadership of the CPC.

The Korean people truly rejoice as their own over the successes that the fraternal Chinese people have attained in the revolution and in construction, and extend firm solidarity with their just cause.

The founding of the PRC, together with the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was an epochal occasion for extensively raising the friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and China onto a new higher stage. The two peoples of Korea and China supported and cooperated with each other, sharing their fates, while always relying upon and uniting each other in the rewarding struggle for independence, sovereignty and socialism over the past 40 years. Thus, they traversed together along the victorious road.

The Korea-China friendship which took root at an early date amid the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle developed into lofty and militant blood relations since the fraternal Chinese people supported our struggle with blood by dispatching the volunteer army which was composed by their outstanding sons and daughters during the period of our people's arduous fatherland liberation war.

With the lapse of time, the Korea-China friendship has been strengthened and developed into an indomitable friendship which cannot be broken by anything. Even today, the Chinese party, government, and people are actively supporting our people's just cause for socialist construction and national reunification.

The close friendly relations were formed at an early date between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong, the respected Comrade Zhou Enlai and Comrade Deng Xiaoping. They served as the cornerstone of Korea-China friendship.

The mutual visits and meetings held over many occasions in recent years between the leaders of the parties and states of the two countries served as an important occasion for further strengthening and developing Korea-China friendship.

That the traditional Korea-China friendship is more beautifully blooming by overcoming various trials of history is because it is based on the comradely and friendly relations and revolutionary principles between the leaders of the two countries.

Korean-Chinese friendship is greatly contributing to promoting the cause of socialist construction in the two countries and to defending peace and security in Asia

and the world. The Korean people treasure the traditional Korea-China friendship and will make every effort to consolidate and develop this friendship generation after generation.

We believe that the friendship will be constantly strengthened and developed in the course of joint struggle for peace and socialism against the imperialists. We sincerely wish the fraternal Chinese people greater success in their struggle to implement the decisions of the 13th Congress of the CPC and to turn China into a modern powerful socialist country.

Kim Il-song Message to PRC Leaders

SK0210060789 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1200 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Report on message from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK, issued in Pyongyang on 30 September]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and president of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to party and state leaders of China on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

The message reads:

Beijing

To Comrades Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee; Yang Shangkun, president of the PRC; and Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of PRC:

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, I, in the name of the WPK Central Committee and the DPRK Government, and in my own name, extend my warmest congratulations to you and, through you, to the CPC Central Committee, the PRC Government, and the fraternal Chinese people.

The founding of the PRC was a great event which opened a new epoch in the long history of the Chinese people.

Over the past four decades since the founding of the PRC, the industrious and courageous Chinese people have made proud achievements in building a prosperous new socialist China throughout its vast territory by displaying to the full the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle under the leadership of the CPC.

In particular, the Chinese people have made great advances in the struggle to build socialism characteristic of China by maintaining four cardinal principles and enforcing reform and open policy since the Third plenary meeting of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the fact that the fraternal Chinese people have registered enormous achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction, quelled in time the counter-revolutionary riot some time ago, and are developing a political phase of stability and unity.

The PRC's independent and sovereign peaceful foreign policy is today making a great contribution to the cause of peace in Asia and the world and its international position and influence are daily rising.

We extend unqualified support to, and firm solidarity with, the Chinese party, government, and people in their efforts to promote the peaceful reunification of the country in accordance with the concept of "one country, two systems."

The Korean-Chinese friendship is a traditional one sealed with blood in the common struggle for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism over imperialism, and a solid one which has been strengthened and developed, without interruption, through mutual visits and meetings between leaders of the two countries.

The Korean people invariably value the immortal Korean-Chinese friendship and are convinced that friendship, solidarity, and cooperative relations between the two parties, two countries, and two peoples will grow in strength and develop with each passing day in compliance with the requirement of the developing revolutions in the two countries and in accordance with the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

I take this opportunity to heartily wish you and the Chinese people greater success in the struggle to put into practice the decisions of the fourth plenary meeting of the 13th CPC Central Committee and build a prosperous and modernized socialist state.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK

[Dated] 30 September 1989, Pyongyang

PRC Ambassador Hosts Reception

SK0110110589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT
1 Oct 89

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)—Wen Yezhan, Chinese ambassador to Korea, arranged a banquet at his embassy Saturday evening on the occasion of the 40th founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

Present on invitation at the party were O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces; Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK [Workers Party of Korea] Central Committee and premier of the administration council; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs;

Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the administration council; Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; and other officials concerned.

Ambassador Wen Yezhan spoke at the banquet:

Recalling that the Chinese and Korean peoples fought shoulder to shoulder with each other in the struggle against the Japanese militarist rule and U.S. imperialist aggression, he said the Sino-Korean friendship has made a great contribution to the victory of the liberation struggle of the two peoples and their cause of building socialism, being sealed in blood in the literal sense of the word.

This friendship forged with blood of revolutionary fore-runners of the two countries has been created and fostered by Comrade Mao Zedong, the leader of the Chinese people, Comrade Zhou Enlai and Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, and it is imbued with the spirit of proletarian internationalism, he said, adding: It conforms to the fundamental interests of the two peoples and is the driving force leading the cause of revolution and construction to victory to constantly strengthen and develop the Sino-Korean friendship.

Premier Yon Hyong-muk spoke next.

The founding of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949 was a brilliant realization of the age-old desire of the Chinese people to have a genuine people's power and a great event which opened a new epoch in their long history, he said.

Noting that over the past 40 years after the birth of the republic the fraternal Chinese people have victoriously paved the road of revolution, overcoming all trials and difficulties they faced, he wished the fraternal Chinese people greater success in their endeavours to carry out the decisions of the 4th plenary meeting of the 13th Central Committee of the CPC and build a prosperous and modernized socialist state.

Declaring that the friendship between Korea and China is a traditional friendship which was sealed in blood and has invariably developed, overcoming all slanders, and a solid friendship which has constantly been strengthened and developed through mutual visits and meetings between the leaders of the two countries, the premier said: We will always struggle shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people in the common struggle for the accomplishment of the cause of socialism.

Papers Hail PRC Anniversary

SK0110111689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0848 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)—Papers here today extend warmest felicitations and greetings to the fraternal

Chinese people on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

In an editorial NODONG SINMUN stresses that the victory of the people's revolution in China and the founding of the People's Republic of China signified a radical turn in the history of the Chinese people spanning thousands of years and a momentous event which brought about a great change in the balance of forces worldwide.

Over the past four decades after the founding of the republic, the Chinese people have turned the once poor and backward old China into a prosperous new socialist China by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and vigorously promoting socialist revolution and socialist construction, the editorial says, and continues:

The Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, are maintaining the four cardinal principles, bringing into greater depth reform and opening up and actively striving to implement the decisions of the 13th National Congress of the party and decisions of the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the 13th Central Committee of the party in the spirit with which they successfully crushed the counter-revolutionary riots some time ago.

A brisk ideological education is being conducted in China now to defend and safeguard the socialist system and display the superiority of socialism and the construction of material civilization and moral civilization is making progress.

The Chinese people are striving to reunify China along the line of "one country, two systems".

By implementing the foreign policy of independence, sovereignty and peace, the Chinese party and government have won high authority in the international arena and are making a great contribution to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

The 40 years covered by the PRC under the banner of socialism are a course of victory and glory in which the industrious and courageous Chinese people have added shine to the history of modern China with creation and innovation by displaying inexhaustible strength under the leadership of the Communist Party.

Korea-China friendship which set its roots in the flames of the rigorous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle has developed and strengthened as an indestructible one with the flow of history.

Close intimacy was established long ago between Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, and Comrade Mao Zedong, the great leader of the Chinese people, respected Comrade Zhou Enlai and Comrade Deng Xiaoping and it has become a bedrock of Korea-China friendship. Mutual visits and meetings between party and state leaders of the two countries on

several occasions in recent years marked important milestones in further consolidating and developing Korea-China friendship.

Korea-China friendship is greatly conducive to promoting the cause of socialist construction in the two countries and defending peace and security in Asia and the world.

The Korean people value the traditional Korea-China friendship and will make every effort to consolidate and develop it through generations.

In an editorial MINJU CHOSON says: The Korean people believe that the Korea-China friendship which has been sealed with blood in the common struggle for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism against imperialism, will be consistently consolidated and developed in the future, too, and sincerely wish the fraternal Chinese people greater success in their struggle to implement the decisions of the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

North Hamgyong Marks Anniversary

SK0110103089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0826 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)—The North Hamgyong Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee arranged a banquet Saturday evening on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Chinese consul general in Chongjin Jie Qihua and officials of the consulate general were invited to the banquet.

Present on the occasion were Kim Yong-un, chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, Kim Pong-ul, chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Korea-China friendship association, and other officials concerned.

Speeches were made at the banquet which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

PRC's Jiang Zemin on Support for Reunification

SK0210054589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0517 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing September 30 (KCNA) - Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, said that the Chinese party, Government and people invariably support the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He expressed the belief that the Korean people would certainly achieve national reunification, when he met on September 30 the Korean party and Government delegation headed by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party

of Korea and vice-president, participating in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The Sino-Korean friendly relations are not ordinary ones, but deep-rooted and firm relations forged in a protracted struggle, he stressed.

Reportage on Romanian Military Delegation Visit

Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

SK2909111189 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)—A military delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Colonel General Vasile Milea, minister of national defence, arrived here today.

It was met by Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u, general of the Korean People's Army Kim Pong-yul and other generals and officers.

Present there were Aureliu Ioan Lazar, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang, and embassy officials.

A welcome ceremony for the delegation took place at the airport.

Today O Chin-u met and had a friendly talk with the delegation when it paid him a courtesy call.

Romanian President Supports Reunification

SK2909102589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)—Socialist Romania and her people will as ever extend full support to the proposals advanced by President Kim Il-song to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on democratic principles and the Korean people's just efforts for their realization.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, said this on September 27 when he met the DPRK military delegation headed by Choe Kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army.

It was mentioned on the occasion that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties countries and peoples of Romania and Korea are constantly expanding and strengthening in conformity with understandings agreed upon at the highest level and favourably to the general cause of socialism and peace, and the friendly relations between the two armies are part of such excellent relations.

It was also stressed that it is important to strengthen solidarity among socialist countries to cope with anti-socialist moves of the imperialist reactionary circles.

The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere.

O Chin-u Speaks at Delegation Banquet

SK0210043189 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2300 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Speech by O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces, at a banquet arranged for a Romanian military delegation on the evening of 29 September; place not given—read by announcer]

[Text] We are very happy today to warmly receive intimate comrades of the military delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, headed by esteemed Comrade Vasile Milea, and to share this meeting of friendship with them. On behalf of all officers and men of the Korean People's Army [KPA], I warmly welcome once again the Romanian comrades who are visiting our country with the warm affection of friendship of the Romanian people and officers and men of the Romanian Army. You are visiting our country at a time when friendly and cooperative relations between the people and between the armies of our two countries are developing favorably.

Your visit to our country this time is a clear expression of the deep faithfulness and affection of friendship of the fraternal Romanian people and soldiers toward our people and soldiers of the KPA, and will greatly contribute to developing friendly and cooperative relations between the people and between the armies of the two countries.

Whenever we have met intimate Romanian comrades, we have come to feel again the invincibility of Korean-Romanian friendship and its boundless vitality. The people of our two countries forged tight ties of friendship long ago and have always fought shoulder to shoulder with each other on the single path of struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism as class brothers and close revolutionary comrades-in-arms. The friendship between the people and between the armies of our two countries is not only a particular friendship which can exist only between true revolutionary comrades, but is also a solid one, which does not know any class vacillation.

Korean-Romanian friendship is flowering and developing at a high stage, as we see today; this is because it is based on the special relationship of intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. Our people and officers and men of the People's Army rejoice very much over the fact that the foundation of friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries has been firmly built and we treasure this.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the outstanding leader of the Romanian people, the

Romanian people and soldiers are today vigorously carrying out the struggle to build a multilaterally developed socialist society with powerful industry, developed agriculture, and advanced science and technology under the banner of socialism. The Romanian Government has consistently made efforts to realize disarmament, to convert Europe and the Balkan region into a zone of peace and cooperation devoid of nuclear and chemical weapons and foreign military bases, and to defend peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world.

We wish the fraternal Romanian people and soldiers new success in their endeavors to greet the 14th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party with a high political zeal and labor feats. I express firm solidarity with their struggle for safeguarding peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world.

Today, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem and under the wise leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, our people and the officers and men of the People's Army are vigorously struggling to expedite the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the banner of the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural.

I take this opportunity to express deep thanks to the fraternal Romanian people and soldiers who have extended invariable support for and solidarity with the struggle of our people and soldiers of the People's Army for socialist construction and national reunification. Hoping that the current visit to our country of the military delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic will be successful, I propose a toast to the eternal friendship and solidarity between the people and between the armies of the two countries of Korea and Romania; to the long life and good health of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the respected and beloved leader of the Romanian people; to the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; to the long life and good health of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il; to the good health of esteemed Comrade Vasile Milea; and to the good health of the many comrades present here.

Romanian Delegation Head Speaks

SK0210045189 Pyongyang Domestic Service
in Korean 2300 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Speech by Vasile Milea, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania and head of a Romanian military delegation, at a banquet arranged on the evening of 29 September; place not given—read by announcer]

[Text] I extend sincere thanks and friendly greetings to you for the warm welcome you have extended to us and for the deep considerations that you have extended to us since the first moment when we arrived in your beautiful country. At the same time, I also express my warmest thanks to you for your outstanding appreciation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people

and soldiers, and the solid relations between Romania and Korea. As is already known, close relations which are unwavering in the spirit of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation were forged between the Romanian and Korean people in the period of socialist construction, and these close relations have been growing and developing in conformity with the interests between the people and armies of our two countries.

The decisive factor in the development of these relations has been the highest-level meetings and talks between the heads of our two parties and two countries in Bucharest and Pyongyang. Each of these meetings and talks revealed a new brilliant prospect in the development of relations between Romania and Korea based on the principles of complete equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, and mutual interests.

Close cooperation between the armies of our two countries has been successfully achieved based on the outstanding friendly relations between Romania and Korea. The enormous successes registered by the working people of the DPRK in the socialist construction of the country, in developing industry and agriculture, and in improving the standards of material and moral welfare of the entire people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are well known to our Romanian people and highly appraised by them.

The Romanian people and soldiers sincerely rejoice over the tremendous successes of the friendly Korean people in their struggle to implement the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the WPK, in the socio-economic development of the country, in the fulfillment of the seven-year plan, and in their struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the legitimate desire of the Korean nation, at the earliest possible date. They also sincerely wish them more brilliant successes in the future, too.

The Romanian Communist Party and the entire Romanian people highly appraise the just struggle of the Korean people for their country's independent and peaceful reunification, express full solidarity with the struggle, and express full support for the realistic and constructive initiatives and proposals advanced by the DPRK and the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for national unity and reunification of the country.

In a meeting with General Choe Kwang, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, who is now visiting our country, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of our party, expressed his full conviction that socialist Romania and all of the Romanian people will, in the future, too, actively support and encourage all policies and proposals advanced by the DPRK and the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the country's reunification.

For the past 45 years Romania has changed from a less developed agricultural and industrial country to an agricultural and industrial country with a powerful and modernized industry, advanced socialist agriculture, and flowering economy and culture. Today, our party, all of the Romanian people, and the Romanian Army are now discussing the theses on the Five-Year Social-Economic Development Plan for 1990-1995 and the long-range plan for 2000-2010 which will be adopted at the 14th Congress of the party. On this course, party members and the working people in our country have expressed agreement in their views on the issue of reelecting Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the most respected and beloved son of the Romanian nation, one of the prominent figures of the modern world, and the revolutionary fighter for peace and progress.

Our Romanian Army, too, has been modernized on the basis of the multilateral socialist development of the country. Our Romanian Army has strengthened ties with all other socialist countries, with their armies, and with the armies of friendly countries. We express the firm conviction that the cooperation between the two armies will be further deepened and developed in the future on the basis of the successes achieved in the economic, scientific, and technological development of the two countries.

Expressing my firm conviction that the current visit to your country will contribute to further deepening and developing the cooperation between the armies of the two countries, I propose a toast to friendship between Romania and Korea; to the long life and good health of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK and president of the DPRK; to the long life and good health of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic; to the long life and good health of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; and to the health of comrades present here.

Kim Il-song Receives Cuban Trade Delegation

*SK2809112489 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1025 GMT 28 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)—The Great Leader President Kim Il-song today received the visiting Cuban Government delegation led by Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz, minister of foreign trade.

Present on the occasion were Kim Dal Hyon, chairman of the External Economy Commission and minister of foreign trade, Chon Il-chun, vice-minister of external economic affairs, and Juan Jose Leon Vega, Cuban Ambassador E.P. to Korea.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He was presented with a gift by the head of the delegation.

O Chin-u Greets Foreign Military Counterparts

SK2809225889 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1537 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)—Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent messages of greetings to General Florian Siwicki on his reappointment as minister of national defence of the Polish People's Republic, to Lieutenant General L. Molomjamts on his appointment as minister of defence of the Mongolian People's Republic, and to Major General Raveloson-Mahasampo on his reappointment as minister of national defence of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

He sent a message of greetings to Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of national defence of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the Day of Armed Forces.

Reportage on Yim Su-kyong DPRK Visit Incident

U.S. Denial of Investigation

SK0210105789 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1043 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA)—Four Koreans' organisations—the New York Thursday Prayer Society, the New York Young Men's Christian Federation, the New York branch of the "Korean Christian Scholars' Society in North America" and the "Korean Student Council of the Union Theological School"—made public a statement in joint name on September 19 refuting the "results of investigation" into the Pyongyang visit of coed Yim Su-kyong, the "Chondaehyop" delegate, which were published by the No Tae-u clique, according to the Korean newspaper NEW KOREA TIMES published in Canada.

The statement vehemently denounced the fascist clique for arresting under the "National Security Law" young woman student Yim Su-kyong who returned home after doing grand things for reunification.

The South Korean fascist clique is resorting to preposterous plots after publishing the "results of investigation" in a bid to check the rapid growth of the national movement overseas, the statement said, and went on:

The "Security Planning Board" is pursuing a shameless intelligence policy chiefly directed against the "Federation of Korean Youth in America", on the groundless "suspicion" of being a "vanguard organisation of overseas operation of the North" and block the assistance of overseas Koreans to the national movement.

If the "Security Planning Board" intends to have open debates, we are always ready to disclose the fraud of the "results of investigation" on the basis of evidences.

We testify that the content concerning the "Federation of Korean Youth in America" in the "results of investigation" into Yim Su-kyong's visit to Pyongyang is completely false.

The present "government" the core of which is held by the culprit of the Kwangju bloodbath is not qualified to "investigate" anything regarding the exchange of overseas Korean community with compatriots in the North.

Official To Head Release Committee

SK0110112989 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0911 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)—The Korean committee of struggle for the release of Yim Su-kyong was formed.

An inaugural meeting of the committee was held at the People's Palace of Culture on September 30.

Yun Ki-pok, vice-chairman of the committee for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland, was elected chairman; Yo Yon-ku, presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, and Kim Chang-yong, chairman of the Korean Students Committee, vice-chairmen and deputy chiefs of 15 public organisations of the northern half of the country members.

The committee will actively organise and conduct among the people at home and abroad the struggle to check the South Korean fascist clique's suppression of student Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon and win their release and, at the same time, undertake a widespread joint struggle with the peoples of the world over.

DPRK Church Head on Yim, Mun Punishment

SK0110003489 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1504 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)—Pak Kyong-su, chief of the Pyongyang Changchung Cathedral of the Central Committee of the Korean Roman Catholics Association, in a statement issued to the press September 30 sharply denounced the unjustifiable scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities to punish Catholic Yim Su-kyong, "the flower of reunification", and Father Mun Kyu-hyon, branding it as a wanton challenge to the nation's desire for reunification and Roman Catholicism.

Noting that the Pyongyang visit of Yim Su-kyong and Mun Gyu Hyon was a patriotic deed for national reunification, he said that it could not be regarded as a crime on any account.

Pak Kyong-su went on to say:

All the acts of Catholic Yim Su-kyong during her stay in the North were righteous deeds to achieve national reconciliation and the peaceful reunification of the country, which deserve praise and welcome by the entire fellow countrymen and are never a target of punishment.

Father Mun Kyu-hyon, authorized by the South Korean "National Roman Catholic Priests' Group for the Realization of Justice", courageously came to Pyongyang to help

Catholic Yim Su-kyong return home through Panmunjom and discharged with credit his mission as a priest.

If the South Korean fascist clique impose penalties upon them, labelling their patriotic deeds as a crime, they are arch traitors going against the desire and aspiration of the nation and challenging the spirit of gospel of peace, love and reconciliation with swords in hands and those traitors must be punished.

The "charges" imposed upon Yim Su-kyong by the South Korean fascist clique are entirely unjustifiable and their "investigation results" are a document full of lies and fabrications which could be faked up only by the fascist thugs who are afraid of national reconciliation and unity and opposed to peace and reunification of the country.

Pak Kyong-su expressed the belief that the Roman Catholics, all the religious organizations, students and people of various segments of South Korea would deservingly check the South Korean rulers' brutal scheme to punish Catholic Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon and courageously rise up in the righteous and patriotic struggle for independence, democracy and reunification.

University Head Denounces Punishment

*SK3009001189 Pyongyang KCNA in English
2213 GMT 29 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)—Pak Kwan-o, president of Kim Il-song University, issued a statement to the press today denouncing the No Tae-u group for scheming to pass a harsh penalty upon woman student Yim Su-kyong.

Noting that Yim Su-khong has no reason to be in jail for nearly 50 days since she returned to Seoul and, moreover, there is no condition for her to be tried, he said:

During her visit to Pyongyang she had also been to our university, where she only cried for reunification, sang songs of reunification, confirmed together with our students that our country is one and our nation is one, and promised to meet them again before going home.

He went on:

No matter how loudly those who jailed a young girl student who called for reunification may talk about "reunification," "national community" and the like, nobody will believe it.

The South Korean rulers will be unable to evade accusations by the nation as separatists ever before they release all those who called for reunification including woman student Yim Su-kyong, Father Mun Kyu-hyon and Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and guarantee freedom of debates on reunification and the reunification movement.

We will make every possible effort for the release of woman student Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon and other unwarrantably arrested envoys of reunification,

all the students and people on broad circles. Pak Kwan-o called upon all the conscientious educators, students and their parents to more vigorously fight to check and frustrate the No fascist clique's scheme to try and penalize woman student Yim Su-kyong and save her.

Socialist Red Cross Demands Yim Release

*SK2909060089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0538 GMT 29 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)—Delegates of Cuba, the Soviet Union, Romania, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos, Nicaragua, Angola, Mozambique and Afghanistan to a consultative meeting of leading functionaries of the Red Cross of socialist countries and friendly countries which was held in Havana from September 19 to 21 signed a signature paper demanding the release of woman student Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon.

Noting that Yim Su-kyong and Mun Kyu-hyon crossed the Military Demarcation Line with a noble idea for national reunification, the signature paper says this was in full accord with the ardent desire of the entire Korean and other peace-loving people of the world to end the division of Korea at an early date and remove the misfortunes and sufferings of the people from the division.

It demands that the South Korean authorities immediately discontinue their inhumanitarian persecution of Yim Su-kyong and Mun Kyu-hyon and unconditionally release them.

UN Speeches Supporting Reunification Cited

*SK0210104589 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1038 GMT 2 Oct 89*

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA)—Delegates of various countries in their speeches at the 44th United Nations General Assembly session voiced full support to the Korean people in the struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggression forces out of South Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Cuban foreign minister had this to say:

We support the just policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the complete withdrawal of the United States occupation forces from the south of the Korean peninsula and the peaceful reunification of the country.

We believe that we will soon see the UN membership of reunified Korea.

The president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia said that the reunification of Korea should be achieved through the promotion of dialogue and mutual trust on the principle of the North-South joint statement released on July 4, 1972.

The deputy prime minister and concurrently minister of external affairs and emigration of Mauritius hailed the efforts of the Korean people to reunify the country through the medium of North-South dialogue and negotiation without foreign interference.

The foreign minister of the Republic of Maldives said that the Korean question should be resolved through dialogue and negotiation according to the will of the Korean people completely free from the interference of outside forces.

The Argentinian and Paraguayan presidents, the Somalian foreign minister and the Peruvian minister of foreign affairs expressed support to the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification as well as the belief that the Korean question would be fairly solved in accordance with the will of the Korean people.

MINJU CHOSUN Supports Reunification

SK0110102389 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0807 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)—The proposal to convene a consultative conference for national reunification advanced at a joint meeting of the authorities, political parties and organizations in the northern half of the country for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country which was held in Pyongyang on September 28, is a realistic initiative reflecting the desire of the entire nation for reunification and the main trend of the developments within and without and a most reasonable save-the-nation measure making it possible to solve the problem of national reunification at an early date by pooling the will of the nation.

MINJU CHOSON declared this in its editorial on September 30.

Noting that long ago we put forward the proposal to reunify the country by founding a confederal state, the editorial says:

When the sentiments for national unity were growing sharply these days and debates on reunification attaining greater depth, different political parties, organizations and individual personages in South Korea also have of late set forth reunification proposals including confederation. The South Korean authorities, too, though belatedly, put forward "Korean national community unification formula" some time ago.

Under such conditions, if one insists on his own proposal and denies other's proposal categorically, is it impossible any time for the North and the South to take concerted action in solving the reunification problem or to take even one step towards reunification.

The initiative to convene a consultative conference for national reunification for finding a common way of reunification of the nation reflected just this urgent practical requirement. Therefore it is an epochal measure to lead the

movement of reunification purposefully and intentionally and resolve the problem of national reunification at an early date by pooling the will of the nation.

Saying that the initiative conforms to the nationwide character of the reunification of the country and is a very just negotiation proposal in view of the form of dialogue, the editorial goes on:

Dialogue to find a way of reunification must not be confined to the frame of authorities but be a national dialogue fully reflecting the will of the entire nation.

A multilateral roundtable conference, as the form of the consultative conference of the national reunification, is not a one-sided form of dialogue in which somebody attends and others are shut out, but a completely democratic and fair form of conference which all the representatives of the north and the south attend on an equal footing.

What is important, above all, at this assembly where a new epoch of national reunification should be opened is to give up all the idea of confrontation, hostility and perversed views fostered by outside forces for nearly half a century and adopt a stance and stand of truly getting united and reconciled with each other.

If the South Korean authorities and different political parties and organizations truly want reunification of the country, they should readily accept our proposal to convene the consultative conference for national reunification and come out to the table of national dialogue and strive for a successful realization of the conference.

TASS Support for Proposal Cited

SK0110102889 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0821 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)—TASS on September 29 published a news analyst's article supporting the proposal for the convocation of a consultative conference for national reunification put forward at a joint meeting of the authorities, political parties and organizations in the Northern half of Korea for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Noting that the DPRK which consistently calls for national reunification took the new important initiative, TASS said this initiative accentuates once again the DPRK's high sense of responsibility for the destiny of the Korean people and demonstrates its peaceloving spirit, sincerity and good will.

It charged that the "reunification plan" of the South Korean puppet clique is aimed at "prevailing over communism."

Pointing out that "national community" and "North-South commonwealth" brought forward by the traitor No Tae-u recently were intended to perpetuate the

division of the country. TASS said the South side is entirely to blame for the distrust between the North and the South.

Describing the presence of the U.S. forces in South Korea and the enforcement of the "National Security Law" there as the major obstacle to the North-South relations, it cited facts to prove that South Korea is being used as a bridgehead favorable to Pentagon, and Pentagon has deployed a large number of troops equipped with nuclear weapons in South Korea and is inveigling the South Korean "regime" ever deeper into its plan.

The presence of the U.S. forces in South Korea and the "National Security Law"—only when these two obstacles are removed is it possible to create an atmosphere favorable for genuine talks for reunification, said TASS.

Flaws in No's Reunification Plan Examined

*SK3009111589 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1036 GMT 30 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN Saturday brands the traitor No Tae-u's "Korean national community unification formula" as one for the permanent split of the nation, which is aimed at freezing the division through the creation of "two Koreas" and delaying the settlement of the issue of national reunification for an indefinite period.

The paper says in a signed article:

The separatist nature of this formula finds expression first of all in setting the stage of "North-South commonwealth" which is claimed to be a "transitional interim stage" leading to a completely unified state.

It is unrealistic to set a complicated interim stage, regarding national reunification as a thing of distant future. This in fact, means hating reunification and ignoring the earnest desire of the nation for reunification. If this is supposed to be an transitional stage leading to complete reunification, it must be one to smash the wall between the North and the South, promote unity and cooperation and seek the integration as one nation.

But, the "interim stage" proposed by No Tae-u in his "formula" is intended to institutionalize a "North-South summit council" and a "ministerial council" and exchange resident liaison delegates so as to legalize the existence of "two states," turn the North-South relations into official "inter-state" relations and live separately like aliens. This means freezing the status quo and deepening the division, not going nearer to reunification.

If the No Tae-u clique is truly willing to promote trust between the North and the South and create conditions for reunification, it should have demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, the root cause of division and the chief obstacle to reunification,

and mentioned the issue of renouncing the anti-communist confrontation policy and abolishing the anti-reunification "National Security Law."

The separatist nature of the formula finds another expression in the fact that No Tae-u proposed "general elections" based on "constitution of a unified Korea" under a single system, thus making the issue of national reunification a matter of distant future.

In view of the reality of the complex North-South relations, no one can tell when "constitution of a unified Korea" under a single system would be adopted and "general elections" be held on its basis. Moreover, it does not make sense to work out "constitution of a unified Korea" and hold "general elections" through "democratic methods and procedures" while leaving the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea and maintaining the anti-communist fascist system.

Unless one side vanquishes the other or is vanquished by the other, it is impossible at all to adopt "constitution of a unified Korea" of single system envisaging the liquidation of one of the two different systems in the North and the South and build a unified state under a single system.

In bringing forward the "unification formula" and advertising it, the puppets are motivated by an ill-advised design to block, if only a little, strong influence of our proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo at home and abroad, create the impression that they are interested in the reunification of the country and thus avoid protest at home and abroad and prolong the colonial fascist rule and dictatorial power.

South Students Rally Against Security Command

*SK2909061289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0541 GMT 29 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)—Some 500 students of 10 universities of the northern district of the "Seoul District Federation of General Student Councils" (Sochongnyon) including Kungmin University and Songgyungwan University held a rally at Kungmin University on September 27 to denounce the concealment of threatening action of burying alive student Kim Chong-hwan and staged a fierce demonstration, according to a report.

Early in August agents of the puppet army security command spirited Kim Chong-hwan, a student of Kungmin University, to a mountain and tried to force spying on him with such a brutal torture as all but burying him alive.

Students at the rally denounced the fascist clique for trying to conceal this fact, although it was brought to light.

They also condemned the fascist clique for resorting to sword-brandishing against democratic forces by creating

a fascist "state of public peace" and strongly demanded the puppet authorities to end the "repressive rule for public peace."

At the end of the rally they marched out of the campus gate and staged a demonstration.

South Students Demonstrate at U.S. Embassy

SK2909113489 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1030 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)—Students of Ewha Women's University on September 28 staged an anti-U.S. demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy located in the city center of Seoul, according to a report.

At about the noon the women students demonstrated, holding a sloganboard reading "Away with Gregg, the second Hirobumi Ito," mourning flowers and a picture of Gregg framed with a black ribbon and shouting "We oppose the appointment of [Donald] Gregg as U.S. Ambassador in Seoul".

Upset by their surprise demonstration, the fascist clique rushed riot police to the scene and walked away five students including Han Son-kyong, a third-year student of the special education faculty of the university.

In the meantime, some 300 students of Seoul University, 400 students of Yonse University and those of Tongguk University and University of Foreign Studies met Thursday to inaugurate special committees for the smashing of suppression of the movement for democracy and the abolition of anti-democratic laws and staged demonstrations.

The students condemned the fascist outrages by the No Tae-u group, shouting "End to repressive rule for public peace".

U.S. 'Rule,' No Tae-u Government Criticized

SK3009223989 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0011 GMT 29 Sept 89

[NODONG SINMUN 29 September commentary:
"Nonsense of the Colonial Rulers"]

[Text] Nowadays, the U.S. imperialists, shielding the fascist suppression of traitor No Tae-u, have been claiming that the process of democratization is being promoted in South Korea. U.S. Vice President Quayle, who made a trip to South Korea recently, was shameless enough to blab that he thought that the process of democratization in South Korea was successful and that South Korea was coming to the fore as a democratic state. At the same time, he raved that anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle in South Korea is the very token of democracy. In addition, newly appointed U.S. Ambassador to South Korea [Donald] Gregg and other U.S. officials, including the deputy spokesman of the White House, joined him in the chorus.

These presumptuous remarks made by the U.S. ruling quarter, one after another, are insult and mockery to the South Korean people fighting for antifascist democratization and to the fair public opinion of the world. The U.S. ruling quarters' tenacious efforts to veil the South Korean puppet regime with a cover of democracy are connected with the sinister intrigues for the separate entry of South Korea into the United Nations.

Because the U.S. imperialists failed in realizing their divisive intrigues of obstructing the reunification of Korea and fabricating two Koreas by simultaneous entry of the North and the South into the United Nations, now they have tried to build the barrier of division higher by realizing the separate entry of South Korea into United Nations.

According to a divisive plan of the U.S. masters, traitor No Tae-u has turned to various countries of the world to realize the separate entry of South Korea into the United Nations. At the same time, the U.S. imperialists are embarking on indirect assistance designed to realize this entry into the United Nations, by collecting international supports for the South Korean puppet regime.

The ridiculous lie of the U.S. ruling quarters on the democratization of South Korea is too preposterous to convince anyone.

Now, in South Korea, those who demand the right to existence are branded as violent forces and charged with illegal acts, and those who demand democracy and reunification and call for dialogue and contact with the North are arrested and punished through trials, labelled as forces to overthrow the system, organizations benefiting the enemy, and pro-communist elements.

Even according to the so-called underrated materials submitted to the National Assembly by the puppet Ministry of Home Affairs, the number of people who are arrested, by invoking fascist evil law including the National Security Law, is more than twice the figure at the time of the Fifth Republic.

In fact, South Korea today has turned into a severe land more barren of human rights than that at the time of the Fifth Republic, and has become a black world which is under the control of a fascist violent storm.

In disregard of this stark reality of South Korea, the U.S. ruling quarters dared claim that the process of democratization is being promoted in South Korea. But this is silly jargon.

It is utter nonsense for the U.S. ruling quarters to describe the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle in South Korea as a token of democracy. And suppression is bound to invite resistance.

In South Korea, the massive anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle is growing fiercer with each passing day in protest against the U.S. imperialists' vicious colonial

rule and military occupation policy and fascist repression by the puppet clique. How can this be considered a token of democracy?

It is because the U.S. imperialists cannot find even a trace of democracy in South Korea that they are stringing out such fantastic jargon. This only accentuates the fact that their remarks are a lie.

As long as the U.S. imperialist colonial rule exists in South Korea and military fascists like traitor No Tae-u remain in the puppet regime, democratization can in no way be realized.

U.S. Defense Department Report Criticized

*SK0110112389 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0903 GMT 1 Oct 89*

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)—Commenting on the outcry over "military threat from the north" again raised by the United States Defense Department in its recent "Annual Defense Report," NODONG SINMUN Sunday says this is a sheer fabrication.

The news analyst says:

The U.S. imperialists want to keep hold on South Korea forever as a forefront nuclear attack base to execute their global strategy against socialism and Asian-Pacific strategy, its most important link, and intend to guarantee this with their troops' occupation of South Korea.

The United States is only under the obligation to withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea unconditionally.

In an effort to avoid this obligation, the crafty U.S. imperialists invented the shameless lie about "military threat from the North" and ridiculously insist that the U.S. troops should remain in South Korea as a "deterrent force" to this "threat."

With this shameless sophism, they try to perpetuate the occupation of South Korea, step up preparations for a war of aggression against the DPRK and other socialist countries and consolidate South Korea as the hotbed of nuclear war.

By perpetuating the occupation of South Korea under the preposterous pretext, they intend to direct the sharp edge of their aggression to small countries and achieve their aggressive purpose at the expense of these countries while improving relations with big countries.

Korea is a major target of this aggressive design of U.S. imperialism. In this case, too, such absurd lies as "arms buildup of the North" and "military threat" are used as an excuse.

The U.S. imperialists' unfounded fiction of "military threat from the North" is coming to grief.

The United States must pull its aggression forces and nuclear weapons out of South Korea.

Daily Denounces Quayle Comments in South

*SK2909063089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0610 GMT 29 Sep 89*

["Rigmarole of Colonial Rulers"—KCNA Headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)—U.S. Vice-President Quayle who made a trip to South Korea recently was shameless enough to blab that he thought the "process of democratization" in South Korea "successful" and South Korea is coming to the fore as a "democratic state" and newly-appointed U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Gregg and other U.S. officials including the deputy spokesman for the White House joined him in the chorus.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today notes that the U.S. ruling quarters' tenacious efforts to veil the South Korean puppet regime with a cover of democracy are connected with the sinister intrigues for the "separate entry of South Korea into United Nations."

The news analyst says:

The ridiculous lie of the U.S. ruling quarters on the "democratization" of South Korea is too preposterous to convince anyone.

Now, in South Korea, those who demand the right to existence are branded as a "violent force" and charged with "illegal acts" and those who demand democracy and reunification and call for dialogue and contact with the North are arrested and punished through trials, labelled as "force to overthrow the system", "organization benefiting the enemy" and "pro-communist elements".

In disregard of this stark reality of South Korea, the U.S. ruling quarters dared claim that the "process of democratization" is being promoted in South Korea. But, this is a silly jargon.

It is utterly nonsensical for the U.S. ruling quarters to describe the anti-U.S., anti-government struggle in South Korea as a "token of democracy".

In South Korea the massive anti-U.S., anti-government struggle is growing fiercer with each passing day in protest against the U.S. imperialists' vicious colonial rule and military occupation policy and fascist repression by the puppet clique. How can this be considered a "token of democracy"?

It is because the U.S. imperialists can not find even a trace of democracy in South Korea that they are stringing out such fantastic jargon. This only accentuates that their remarks are a lie.

Science Agreement With USSR Signed

*SK2909055689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0536 GMT 29 Sep 89*

[Text] Moscow September 27 (KCNA)—A protocol of the 22nd meeting of the Standing Sub-Committee for

Scientific-Technological Cooperation of the Inter-Governmental Consultative Committee of Economy, Science and Technology of Korea and the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow on September 26.

It was signed by Han Sang-pyo, vice-chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology of the DPRK, and M.G. Kruglov, vice-chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology.

Present at the signing ceremony were members of the DPRK Government scientific-technological cooperation delegation, Kwon Hui-kyong, Korean ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Nikolay Laverov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology.

DPRK Delegations Leave on Visits Abroad

SK2809232089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1540 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)—A Korea-China friendship delegation headed by Yun Ki-chong, minister of finance, left here today to visit China.

Also leaving were a delegation of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Hyong-u, vice-director of the department, to visit Cuba, a DPRK Government trade delegation headed by Pang Tae-yul, vice-minister of foreign trade, to visit the GDR, a delegation of the Korean Christians Federation headed by Kang Yong-sop, chairman of its Central Committee, and a delegation of the Korean Roman Catholics Association headed by Pak Kyong-su, general secretary of its Central Committee, to visit India, and a delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by Choe Yong-sam, first vice-chairman of its Central Committee, to attend a meeting of chairmen of journalist organisations of the socialist countries scheduled in Cuba.

Soldiers Meeting Marks CSSR Anniversary

SK2909112989 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1029 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)—A soldiers' meeting was held today at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade O Ki-su belongs on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Czechoslovak Ambassador to Korea Vaclav Herman and military attache Ladislav Zak were invited to the meeting attended by soldiers of the unit.

Speeches were made at the meeting.

Chang Chol Attends Yun I-sang Concert

SK2909075989 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0554 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)—The 8th Yun I-sang concert opened at the Ponghwa Art Theatre on September 28.

Present at the concert were Chang Chol, minister of culture and art, other officials concerned, artists in the city and music lovers.

Violin Concerto no. 2, Cantata "O, My Land, My Nation," and other works composed by Mr. Yun I-sang who is carrying on patriotic creative activities abroad were played at the concert.

The works were highly acclaimed by the audience for their depiction of the warm love for the motherland, strong desire of our nation for national reunification and high artistic plane.

Members of the state symphony orchestra and the Pibada Opera Troupe, Kim Mi-a, a Korean violin soloist who is residing in the United States, and other performers wonderfully represented the ideological and thematical contents of the works with delicate and adroit playing and well-harmonized ensemble.

The concert continues till October 3.

Leaders Attend Mansudae Art Troupe Performance

SK2909000689 Pyongyang Domestic Service
in Korean 1300 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Excerpts] An invitational performance of the revolutionary opera "Flower Girl," was staged today at the Mansudae Theater to mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Mansudae Art Troupe. [passage omitted]

Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Yon Hyong-muk, Kye Ung-tae, and Chon Pyong-ho, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK]; Comrade Hyon Mu-kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Choe Tae-pok and Kim Chung-nin, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; members and alternate members of the party Central Committee in Pyongyang; functionaries of the Central organizations; and functionaries in the fields of culture and arts watched the performance. [passage omitted]

South Korea

Official on SFRY, Poland, Algerian Ties

SK0210125389 Seoul YONHAP in English 1241 GMT
2 Oct 89

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 2 (YONHAP)—Yugoslavia, Poland, and Algeria have agreed to set up formal ties with South Korea within this year. Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung said Monday.

Choe said the agreements were reached in his meetings with foreign ministers of those countries, which have had diplomatic ties with the communist North Korea, while he was attending the United Nations General Assembly.

South Korea, which have tried to improve its relations with communist countries since last year, established full diplomatic ties with Hungary in February. Yugoslavia and Poland have exchanged trade offices with South Korea.

Choe, returning from his trip to the United Nations to campaign for Seoul's membership in the world body, told reporters at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport that it was "notable" that Austria, Hungary, Nigeria, and Somalia supported Seoul's membership.

Choe said he confirmed that most of the U.N. member nations agreed on South Korea's membership, but added he did not try contacts with China and the Soviet Union which have the right to veto in the U.N. Security Council.

DPRK-USSR East Sea Military Exercises Noted

SK0210051689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0508 GMT
2 Oct 89

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 2 (YONHAP)—North Korea and the Soviet Union held secret maneuvers in the East Sea late last month, the Defense Ministry said Monday.

The ministry said the annual exercise since October 1986 involved 50-odd planes and 40 ships from the two countries, including about 20 aircraft and 30 ships from North Korea.

North Korea has criticized the "Team Spirit" exercise, an annual joint defensive South Korean-U.S. military exercise that is held openly, as a war game to invade the North while conducting covert maneuvers with the Soviet Navy and Air Force every year from 1986.

Furthermore, Pyongyang has expanded the area and scope of the maneuvers every year, said a spokesman for the ministry, who declined to be named.

North Korea recently added to its military might by buying MiG-23, MiG-25 and Su-25 fighters and Sa-3 and Sa-5 surface-to-air missiles and is developing nuclear weapons, he said.

Pyongyang should stop such military actions if it really wants peaceful unification of Korea, he said.

DPRK-USSR 'Exercises' Denounced

SK0210040089 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0300 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Announcing today that North Korea and the Soviet Union conducted secret joint military exercises in the northern part of the East Sea toward the end of last month with some 50 aircraft and 40 ships, the Ministry of National Defense called on North Korea to stop joint exercises with the Soviet Union and abandon its strategy

of reunification with the South through forceful communication, including the construction of nuclear-related facilities.

Warning that if North Korea does not abandon this type of strategy it could lead to grave consequences, the Ministry of National Defense called on it to stop such things without delay.

The Ministry of National Defense said that North Korea, in close collusion with the Soviet Union, has recently introduced such modern attack weapons as MiG-23 and Su-25 fighters and SA-3 ground-to-air missiles, and has been accelerating war preparations through such things as building nuclear-related facilities in an area around Yongbyon in North Korea.

A Defense Ministry official stressed that there is no way to stop being concerned about North Korea's threat of armed southward invasion, for the Soviet Union and North Korea are not only capable of instant mobilization in an emergency, as they are in military alliance, but also because they have strengthened the posture of their joint operations in recent years.

Reportage on Cross-Border Religious Visits

DPRK Christians To Visit Seoul 1990

SK0210111689 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
2 Oct 89 p 2

[Report by Tokyo Correspondent Ho Tae-hong]

[Text] Kwon Ho-kyong, secretary general of the Korean National Council of Churches [KNCC], who came to Tokyo as the head of a KNCC delegation to meet a delegation of the North Korean Christian Federation, said on 1 October that the KNCC had invited North Korean delegates to the 39th KNCC Congress scheduled to be held in Seoul in February next year and that this invitation had been accepted.

North Group Proposes Border Crossing

SK3009044589 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
30 September 89 p 1

[Article by correspondent Chong Hun from Tokyo]

[Text] On 29 September, "The Korean Christian Federation [KCF]," a North Korean Protestant organization, advocating free coming and going of Christian believers of the North and the South, said that it is ready to meet with South Korea to hold dialogue with South Korea at any time and at any place.

The delegation of the KCF (headed by Yi chol, 51, vice chairman of the KCF), which visited Japan on 28 September for the first time at the invitation of the Japanese National Christian Council, revealed this at a news conference held in Tokyo, and stressed that "he intends to hold dialogue even with the Korean National

Christian Council," because the most important gospel in Korea is that of "reunification."

The delegation of the KCF is composed of four members, including Yi chol, head of the delegation; Rev. Kim Un-pong, 65, vice chairman of Pyongyang City KCF; Kim Nam-chok, 44, believer and guidance member; and Yang Su-ung, 39, believer and guidance member. The group is expected to return home after meeting those concerned with our religious organizations and seeing round Japanese religious organizations during their stay in Japan.

The delegates revealed that "now, there exists a church, a church under construction, and about 500 'home churches' throughout the country in North Korea. And those churches have thousands of believers, among whom six thousand persons are affiliated with the KCF and pay their membership fees. In addition, the North Korean Constitution guarantees freedom of religion; thus, the people can lead their religious life according to their belief."

North Buddhists Invitation Approved

SK2909095689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0924 GMT
29 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 29 (YONHAP)—An application to invite North Korean Buddhists to Seoul in mid-October for the lantern festival was approved Friday.

It was the second approval of plans to invite North Koreans to religious events in South Korea.

On Monday, the government gave the Roman Catholic Church permission to invite 20 North Koreans to the International Eucharistic Congress beginning Wednesday.

The Government Council on Promotion of Inter-Korean Exchanges and Cooperation, chaired by Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku, gave the Korean Buddhism sect council the go-ahead to invite 30 North Korean monks and followers to the Buddhist festival for floating lanterns on the Han River on Oct. 14.

The Han river flows through Seoul.

So Ui-hyon, president of a group that comprises 18 Buddhist sects, asked Monday for permission to invite Pak Tae-ho, chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Buddhist Federation, and other North Koreans to visit Seoul.

If the North Korean Government agrees to the trip, they are scheduled to stay in South Korea from Oct. 12-16, attending the Han River Lantern Festival as well as a service to paint in the eyes of a ceramic Buddha they sent recently to South Korean Buddhists via the United States.

The North Koreans will also tour major temples in South Korea.

Invitation for DPRK Catholics Appraised

SK2909013689 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
26 Sep 89 p 5

[Article by Chong Tong-chae: "Significance of the Approval of the Invitation of North Korean Believers to the Eucharistic Congress"]

[Text] The government, on 25 September, approved the invitation of North Korean Catholic believers to the International Eucharistic Congress. This is significant, because a guideline has been given for the North-South exchange between private citizens, at a time when active moves are recently underway among the religious circles for the exchange with the North in the private sector.

The government's decision can be construed as a step designed to show that nonpolitical exchanges through the government would be allowed, though it has so far blocked the dissidents' and students' contact and exchange with the North, under the pretext of a single window toward the North.

On 9 September, Yi Hong-ku, minister of Unification Board, stated that "the government would affirmatively consider the plans of some Catholic groups to visit the North, if they are purely for religious purposes, and if they are requested through a group that can represent the entire Catholic society."

Through Minister Yi's remarks it can be said that it is the government's intent that such requests would be approved for any religion, if they are submitted through a representing group. Also at this time, the Catholic invitation of North Koreans has been approved, because the application came through Cardinal Kim Su-hwan, chairman of the preparatory committee of the Seoul International Eucharistic Congress.

At any rate, it can be said that through the government's approval of the invitation of North Korean Catholic believers, the criteria has been established for the moves in the Protestant Church and Buddhists, who expect to take part in North-South exchanges and, thus, it is expected that applications will flood in from these religious organizations for visits to the North.

However, it should be noted that in the case of the Catholic Church, it has been possible to invite North Korean believers, because it has the Vatican as a publicly acknowledged third person, which can be utilized as an intermediary for contact with North Korea.

For instance, in the case of the Tochok Catholic church, Kwangju County, Kyonggi Province, when its priest Pang Sang-pok and 33 church members submitted, on 1 September, their applications for a visit to the North for agricultural exchanges and other objectives, though they were also Catholic believers, they only received a disapproval notification from the Unification Board, which included the details of the complicated conditions that "North Korea's invitation must be obtained through individual prior contacts with North Korea through

letter or telegram or through contact through a third party, and a letter of guarantee must also be obtained for the individual's security and safe return."

Accordingly, even if the Protestant churches, Buddhists, or any dissident organizations desire to participate in North-South exchanges, they cannot do so without making arrangements through a publicly acknowledged international organization, individual intermediary, or the government.

Moreover, if the government uses its arbitrary judgment concerning so-called political objective, North-South exchanges can only be a dream.

For example, it seems that a conference of North-South writers, or the exchange of artists, would not easily be realized, because the sensitive question of ideology, which is part of the political issues in terms of the North-South relations, would be inevitably and naturally involved.

At the same time, regardless of the Catholics, Protestants, or Buddhists, the question of representative, which is the government's yardstick in approving North-South exchange, is also controversial, because of the existence of conservative and progressive forces in those religions. However, the government's approval of the invitation of North Korean Catholic believers, at this time, can be regarded as one which has provided an epochal turning point in promoting North-South exchange and cooperation.

Catholic Priests Apply To Visit DPRK

SK3009023589 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] The Korea Catholic Priests' Association for Justice has decided to send 15 of its member priests to North Korea. During a press interview this morning at Seoul's Myeongdong Cathedral, the Korea Catholic Priests' Association said that it had decided to send 15 priests to North Korea to preach Christ's gospel to North Korea and to say mass with North Korean Catholics and that to this end, it had handed in the letter of application to the Ministry of Culture and Information and the National Unification Board. The letter of application handed in by the Priests' Association indicates that the priests will visit (Chon Tae-chol), chairman of the North Korean Roman Catholics Association; (Kim Chol-min), vice chairman of the association; and (Pak Chong-su), chairman of Pyongyang's Changchung Cathedral and that they will visit Pyongyang for 10 days, from 31 October to 9 November.

The Catholic Priests' Association also said that considering the fact that in connection with Father Mun Kyu-hyon's recent visit to North Korea, 23 priests have been banned from going overseas and that some of them have been booked without physical restraint, this time it applied for visits through lawful procedures and it believes that the government would approve this visit.

More on Priests' Visit Request

SK3009072589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0641 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 30 (OANA-YONHAP)—A Roman Catholic organization announced Saturday that it is seeking government permission for 15 clergymen to visit North Korea from Oct. 31 to Nov. 9 in preparation for a joint South-North Korean mass.

The National Unification Board, however, said the priests' trip to North Korea will be permitted only if it is approved by the bishops' conference of Korea headed by Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan.

"It is the government's basic policy to approve and support inter-Korean exchange when the purpose is pure and the applicants represent the organization to which they belong," a spokesman for the board said.

Applications were submitted Friday for the visit to the National Unification Board and the Culture and Information Ministry, said the Rev. Chang Yong-chu [name as received], spokesman for the Catholic Priests' Association for Justice (CPAJ), a progressive group of priests, at a news conference Saturday.

"The North, we hope, will accept our proposal to dedicate the joint mass to achieving unity and reconciliation and overcoming the distress of living in a divided nation," said Chang.

The applications say the visit is aimed at spreading "the good news of Christ and peace among the brethren in the North," celebrating mass together and exchanging church publications.

On Nov. 2, designated "the day of consolation" by CPAJ, a service is planned for those who died anonymously due to the tragedy of separation.

Since Catholic parishes are autonomous and the priests have got the approval of their bishops, they can be looked upon as representatives of the Korean Catholic Church, he said.

CPAJ, with some 400 members out of 1,299 Korean priests as of the end of 1988, recently clashed head-on with the government because it sent the Rev. Mun Kyu-hyon to Pyongyang to escort Yim Su-kyong, a radical student from Seoul, back to the south.

When she returned in mid-August along with Mun from her 47-day trip to North Korea, the pair were arrested.

The CPAJ's decision to send the Rev. Mun to Pyongyang, however, failed to win endorsement from the Bishops' Conference or the Catholic Laymen's Association in Korea.

DPRK Catholics 'Likely' To Visit

SK0210030789 Seoul YONHAP in English 1000 1 GMT
1 Oct 89

[Excerpt] Seoul, Oct. 1 (YONHAP)—Some North Korean Catholics, who have been invited, are likely to visit South Korea via the truce village of Panmunjom and attend the 44th World Eucharistic Congress here on Oct. 4-8, an organizer said Sunday.

On Oct. 25, [date as received] the Roman Catholic Church of South Korea received government permission to invite Pak Kyong-su, chairman of the Laymen's Association of Changchung Catholic Church in Pyongyang, and 19 other Catholics for the Seoul congregation.

The Catholic official, who didn't want to be named, said that North Korea has not yet responded to the invitation which was sent to Pyongyang "through governmental channels." The North Korean Catholics are invited to stay here from Oct. 1-15.

The official added, however, "It is most probable that the invitation for the religious leaders in the North will be realized because the South Korean Roman Catholic Church has been steadfastly contacting the Vatican for their participation in the Seoul World Eucharistic Congress since the Papal Court dispatched South Korean priests to North Korea in 1986."

"For the most dramatic effect, perhaps, those North Korean Catholics are expected to declare their visit to South Korea before crossing the demarcation line at Panmunjom on Tuesday, the eve of the five-day international congress, or around Saturday when Pope John Paul II is to arrive here," the official said. [passage omitted]

DPRK Catholics' Visit 'Difficult'

SK0210104889 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
1000 GMT 2 Oct 89

[YONHAP report from Tokyo]

[Text] Italy's ANSA News Agency has reported that a relevant official of the North Korean Christian delegation disclosed that it would be difficult for North Korea to send its delegation to the 44th World Eucharistic Congress in Seoul. The ANSA News Agency has reported that yesterday, a relevant official of the North Korean Christian delegation, which is visiting Japan, said that even though he is not in a position to comment on the issue of sending a North Korean delegation to the Eucharistic Congress because he is a Protestant, he heard that it would be difficult to send a Catholic delegation this year. This relevant official said that even though a Catholic delegation would not be able to participate in the Eucharistic Congress, for the sake of the North-South exchange of Christians, a North Korean Catholic delegation is very likely to visit South Korea next year.

North Reunification Proposal 'Unrealistic'

SK3009014689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Sep 89 p 1

[Text] South Korea yesterday showed a negative response to a North Korean proposal that called for a consultative conference for reunification but is keeping the door open for further proposals since this one has come on the heels of President No Tae-u's new reunification formula.

In a statement, Choe Pyung-po, spokesman for the National Unification Board, said, "The proposal is the reiteration of Kim Il-song's so-called North-South political conference and contains nothing new." He reaffirmed Seoul's position that reunification negotiations should be handled by the government not by leaders of various social organizations, as proposed by the North.

"It is regretful that the North continues to repeat its worn-out strategy designed to communique the South in conspiracy with South Korean dissidents, at a time when official talks which include the Red Cross meeting have just resumed," he said.

"If the North really wants to improve the South-North relationship, it should do away with its reckless acts and assume a practical and fair posture," Choe said, terming the proposal as "totally unrealistic and irrelevant."

But he added, "We, however, are paying attention to the proposal as it was put forth following our government's new reunification overturn."

Controversy Arises Over Minister's North Visit

SK0110021789 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
1 Oct 89 p 1

[Text] Controversy over an alleged clandestine visit by State Minister for Political Affairs Pak Chol-un flared again during the parliamentary inspection of his ministry yesterday.

Nine opposition members of the Assembly Government Administration Committee pressed him to disclose the visit which they described as open secret during their morning session.

With ruling party members rushing to his defense, Pak, a former trusted assistant to President No Tae-u, gave no clear-cut answers but hinted at clandestine inter-Korean contacts, again referring to a "general theory" that such negotiations are inevitable between hostile countries.

Pak's tone has gradually changed since his initial denial after press reported last August that he visited Pyongyang, observed an international youth festival there early July and met North Korean leaders.

"Generally speaking," he reiterated in the afternoon sitting, "the government should make consistent multi-level efforts to push for national reunification. We feel it more efficient to have (secret) contacts with the North

because of the growth in confrontation and tension (between the South and the North).

"I hope you understand I cannot confirm or disclose all the issues concerning South-North contacts as they are directly linked to national interests."

"There are top secrets (in the inter-Korean relationship) because we have our partner and we have something to keep in secrecy lest they should affect our interests," he said.

"If there are secret, behind-the-scenes contacts between the South and the North," he went on, "They are the president's responsibility, as the Constitution stipulates, for the reunification of the country. And both sides should hold the contacts between the South and the North," he went on, "They are the president's responsibility, as the Constitution stipulates, for the reunification of the country. And both sides should hold the contacts in strict confidence."

When asked to speculate who leaked rumors to the press about his Pyongyang trip, he replied:

"The development of the South-North relationship has heightened public interest and seems to have led to the spread of groundless speculations. A certain force which opposes inter-Korean contacts might exaggerate the rumors and distort the facts. I am not inclined to believe that the rumors have been invented by some people in the ruling camp (in the course of a power struggle)."

The opposition parliamentarians urged him to sue two independent lawmakers and newsmen who insisted on his alleged trip for libel if the remarks by Reps. Pak Chanchong and Yi Chol and the press reports are untrue.

So Chong-won of the Reunification Democratic Party asserted that Minister Pak damaged the moral basis of the No Tae-u administration by allegedly attending the Pyongyang festival in which the administration prohibited South Korean students from participating.

Yi Tong-kun of the largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy maintained that secret contacts with the North is chiefly aimed at consolidating the popularity of the No administration, not at serving the interests of the whole nation.

Unification Minister To Push Border Crossing Pact

SK3009021789 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 30 Sep 89 pp 1, 5

[Text] National Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku yesterday said the government will push the consummation of a basic agreement on free crossing of the border with North Korea.

He said the South would propose in a preparatory meeting for the conference of high-ranking officials of the South and the North that the issue be included in the agenda of the conference.

Meeting reporters in his office, the minister said the absence of such basic accord traps the government in a difficult position to decide who is eligible for the exchanges and who is not.

Yi admitted that the government must be selective in choosing those eligible.

"To facilitate human exchanges between the divided country, the two Koreas should set up a basic treaty in any form to guarantee free and safe passage through Panmunjom," the minister said.

Minister Yi said ways to reduce military confrontations between South and North Korea including arms reduction may be discussed at the conference of high-ranking officials of the South and the North if such a meeting is arranged.

The issue has already been listed in the agenda of the conference which is aimed at inventing schemes to reduce tensions and arms cuts, he said.

The minister however accused the North of showing no preparation for talks on arms reduction.

"Talks on military issues could bear fruit only when both sides acknowledge the other's concerns."

'Time,' 'Latitude' Needed for Trade Compliance

SK3009015189 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 30 Sep 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Beef Import Dispute"]

[Text] A warning from Washington of impending retaliation against Seoul's curbs on the import of U.S. beef is about to bring to a head the trade friction between our two countries, which had seemed to be in a lull for some time.

U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills said this week that Korea has violated U.S. law by restricting beef imports and could face trade retaliation if the barriers are not lifted. Her statement expressed disappointment at the failure of four years of high-level bilateral discussions to produce a settlement of the issue.

The United States set the deadline at mid-November for substantial movement toward resolution of the issue. Unless Korea's borders are opened to more beef imports by then, bans are likely to be proposed on exports of certain south Korean products in retaliation.

As for Korea, its government has made its best efforts to resolve the dispute amicably, at once through the settlement procedures of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and through bilateral consultations with the United States.

In line with its policy of opening its market broadly to all trade partners, Korea has steadily lifted unfair discrimination against foreign commodities. In particular, it loosened its restrictions on the import of American

agricultural products last year, with some remaining curbs to be removed gradually.

It is hardly productive for Washington to threaten unilateral action against Seoul at a time when the GATT recommendation for lifting beef import barriers is still up for reconsideration in October by the GATT Council.

Despite its steady pursuit of free trade, Korea's essentially shaky balance of trade and the vulnerability of its agriculture, indeed of all its industrial sectors, render Korea specially susceptible to imports. Their competitiveness, owing to mass production and low cost, is forbidding to local producers. Moreover, Korea's account turned to deficit in August from the short-lived surpluses due to expanded trade deficits.

More time and latitude are needed for Korea to comply to the best of its ability with the overwhelming international demand for greater market access. It would not pay to try to go all the way at a stroke. Further patient negotiations are needed to sort out the beef import squabble.

Minister Kim Sik Reaffirms Beef Market Stance

SK3009012289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES
in English 30 Sep 89 p 8

[Text] Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Kim Sik reaffirmed his government's determination not to open the beef market "completely" despite the U.S. threat to take retaliatory action.

In a news conference yesterday, Minister Kim said, "We will take countermeasures if the U.S. government takes action based on a unilateral decision."

He elaborated the measures as reduction of beef imports, complaints against the U.S. action with the multilateral GATT and withdrawal of concessional tariffs on beef.

Kim said his government had made every effort to resolve the beef issue amicably through the GATT dispute settlement procedures and bilateral consultations with the United States.

He argued that beef imports from the United States sharply increased from 860 tons in 1983 to 12,000 tons this year thanks to his government's efforts.

Minister Kim contended that it is unreasonable for the U.S. government to decide to take retaliatory action based on a report submitted by the country to a GATT panel although the panel report has not been adopted.

He made it clear that his government will never support the adoption of the report before the meeting of the GATT's balance of payment (BOP) committee slated Oct. 23-27.

The panel report yet to be adopted stipulates that beef import restrictions be removed and a market opening timetable be drawn up through bilateral consultation of the parties concerned.

Touching on the controversial surplus of rice, Kim said that he will not institute a rice crop reduction policy although the ruling party has reportedly supported the reduction of acreage.

Instead, the government will promote consumption of rice through processed rice food, use of rice as raw material for alcoholic beverages and expansion of rationing for school children, he said.

"This year, the country has obtained the full sufficiency rate in a staple grain. I can't regard the current rice stock as surplus production," he said.

As of the end of October this year, the end of the 1989 grain year, the nation's total rice inventory will be 11,006,000 som including 8,681,000 som held by the government, according to statistics of the ministry. One som equals 144 kilograms.

The stock is some 2 million som more than the proper stock.

Minister Kim attributed the surplus to the record high bumper crop of 42 million som last year and the continuous decline of per capita rice consumption, falling to 121 kilograms this year from 127.7 kilograms in 1986.

He also noted that the government will reduce the production of new rice varieties with poor taste but high yield on a gradual basis and encourage farmers to cultivate traditional varieties with good taste but low yield.

The production ratio of new varieties is expected to decline to 14 percent this year from 18 percent last year. He said that the production of new variety rice will be cut to 4-5 percent in the long run.

To prop up rice prices, on a declining trend recently, the government will stop the supply of last year's crop from today, he said.

Wholesale rice price in urban regions declined from 85.830 won in March to 83.049 won per 80-kg bag of medium quality.

Talks With USSR To Open Sea Route To Resume

SK0110002589 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 1 Oct 89 p 6

[Text] Korea and the Soviet Union will resume talks in November to open a direct sea route between the two countries, but the negotiation is unlikely to make any impressive progress owing to Soviet demand that it be allowed to carry Korean cargo to third countries, officials of the Korea Maritime and Port Administration (KMPA) said yesterday.

The Soviet Union is demanding that their cargo ships use Korean harbors as stopover destinations and load Korean cargo bound for third countries, a KMPA official said.

South Korea's shipping industry considers it unfairly beneficial to the Soviet Union, he said.

In the talks next month, the Soviet Union will be represented by the state-run Far East Shipping Corp. (FESCO), but Korea has not designated a company to take charge of the operation, the official said.

He said it will be ideal to have a consortium of companies set up a single representative office, as Japan did, to prevent private monopoly by a single firm.

Direct sea routes are expected to link Pusan, Korea's largest port, with Nakhodka, a Soviet port east of Vladivostok.

Currently, Korean vessels go through Kobe, Japan.

Negotiations between Seoul and Moscow have been under way since August of last year. The two countries agreed in principle in last March to establish a 50-50 joint venture company to operate cargo ships on direct sea routes.

Further on USSR Shipping Talks

SK2909125989 Seoul YONHAP in English 1233 GMT
24 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 29 (YONHAP)—South Korea and the Soviet Union will resume talks in November to open a direct sea route between the two countries, but the negotiation is unlikely to make any impressive progress owing to Soviet demand that it be allowed to carry Korean cargo to third countries, officials of the Korea Maritime and Port Administration (KMPA) said Friday.

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Agreement Reached With France on Waiving Visas

SK2209102889 Seoul YONHAP in English
0842 GMT 22 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 22 (YONHAP)—South Korea and France have exchanged notes to amend an agreement on waiving visa requirements, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday.

From Oct. 1, Korean nationals may stay in France for up to 90 days, extended from 30 days, without a visa or for 30 days in a French external territory such as Polynesia or New Caledonia, the spokesman said.

French nationals visiting Korea have the same benefits.

The notes were exchanged by Assistant Foreign Minister Yi Chong-pin and by Hubert de la Fortelle, French ambassador to Seoul.

Olivier Stirn, the French tourism minister, notified Choe Ho-chung, the Korean foreign minister, of the French Government's willingness to reenact and amend the existing accord during his visit to Seoul earlier this month.

The agreement, which was concluded Feb. 11, 1967, has been suspended since Sept. 16, 1986, by France for internal reasons.

Dismissed Teachers Union Members Reinstated

SK2909023689 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 29 Sep 89 p 3

[Text] Two teachers dismissed earlier for their involvement in the outlawed National Teachers Union movement have been reinstated under a ruling by the Petition Screening Board of the Ministry of Government Administration.

The two teachers known as Pak Chan-ung, 36, a middle school teacher in Ansong, Kyonggi-to, and Chong Tong-hui, 50, a high school teacher in Wanju, Chollapuk-to, were ordered back to their original teaching jobs because they pledged to stay away from the illegal unionization activities and devote themselves to the teaching profession, a ministry spokesman explained.

It is the first time for the government to take lenient measures against teachers who were dismissed or reprimanded in connection with their outlawed trade union movement.

As of now, 883 petitions are filed with the ministry in connection with the outlawed National Teachers Union movement of which, 33 cases were rejected and two cases (two teachers) ended in favor of the petitioners.

No Tae-u Stresses Culture in Weekly Radio Address

SK0210033389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0251 GMT
2 Oct 89

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 2 (YONHAP)—A culture ministry will be created from the Culture and Information Ministry in

January to implement measures from a long-term perspective of Korean culture, president No Tae-u said Monday.

In his weekly radio address, No said Korean culture should be open and progressive and that the government is drafting a 10-year plan to foster a cultural welfare state.

He said he was worried, however, that decadent elements of alien culture such as "vulgar commercialism and extreme materialism" are replacing Korea's traditional values and that decorum is gradually fading away.

"A tendency to favor foreign culture without national identity and accept foreign culture superficially, without understanding the substance of the culture, produces various evils in our society," No said in his address, which was titled "To the Month of Culture."

Stephen Cardinal Kim Visits Yim Su-kyong in Jail

SK2909024089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 29 Sep 89 p 3

[Text] Cardinal Stephen Kim Su-hwan, in a rare move, took time out to comfort a jailed dissident student.

Accompanied by three Roman Catholic priests, Kim visited Seoul Correctional House south of the capital and talked with Yim Su-kyong for about 20 minutes from 3:30 p.m. Wednesday, said a spokesman for the cardinal.

He consoled Yim, 20, saying, "Let's worry about what could be a controversial thing and try to resolve it together."

On her part, Yim a Catholic, told Kim that she attended a Mass in North Korea and talked with Catholics about the freedom of religion in South Korea, according to the spokesman.

The coed was arrested last Aug. 15 when she crossed the South-North border along with a Catholic priest in defiance of a government ban. She participated in a leftist International Youth Festival in the North illegally as a representative of the radical student group Chondaehyop.

Parole To Be Granted Some Prisoners on Holiday

SK2909041489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0243 GMT
29 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 29 (YONHAP)—Parole will be granted to 1,008 model prisoners in South Korea on Saturday to mark the 4,321st anniversary of Korea's foundation.

A Justice Ministry spokesman said Friday that the clemency affects 131 inmates who won licenses or passed examinations while behind bars, 114 juveniles, one lifer and 21 convicts who have served more than 10 years.

Rapists, kidnappers, drug abusers, smugglers and members of criminal syndicates were excluded, he said.

Foundation Day, a legal holiday, falls on Oct. 3.

August Current Account Hits Deficit

SK2909022789 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
29 Sep 89 p 1

[Text] After three and a half years of surplus, Korea's current account—the broadest measure of a nations' external transactions—registered a deficit in August as imports hit a monthly high, overseas travel expenses soared and currency outflow increased.

The Bank of Korea [BOK] reported yesterday the August current account recorded a \$136 million deficit—the first monthly red ink figure in 42 months, bringing the January-August current account surplus to \$2,714 million, equivalent to one-third of the \$7,905 million surplus posted in the same period of last year.

Imports hit a record high of \$5,307 million in August, a rise of 18.5 percent from the like period of last year and exports grew a mere 2.8 percent to \$5,179 million, resulting in a trade deficit of \$127 million. It is compared with the black ink figure of \$423 million in August last year.

During the first eight months of this year, Korea's trade surplus totalled \$2,290 million, compared with the surplus of \$6,128 million a year ago.

Analysts cast doubt over the government's revised projection of a current account surplus of \$7 billion for this year.

BOK officials described the August deficit as a "temporary phenomenon" as importers, anticipating won depreciation, brought in goods earlier than expected. Local oil refineries also expanded the import volume in anticipation of a hike in the premium of the petroleum business fund, designed to cushion wild fluctuation of oil prices.

In the invisible trade account, including overseas travel expenses and service charges including freight fees and insurance, Korea sustained a surplus of \$7 million in August.

But during the first eight months of this year, Koreans spent \$1,506 million in overseas travel, more than double the amount of \$761 million spent during the corresponding period of last year.

Hot speculative money appears to be seeking an exodus from Korea. In the net transfer account, Korea sustained \$16 million in deficit in August, compared with \$134 million surplus in August last year, the central bank disclosed.

During the first eight months of this year, a total of \$470 million went out of Korea in the form of personal remittances. Koreans sent \$40 million in remittances overseas in the first eight months of last year.

Korea's exports to the United States in August—the nation's single largest market—declined by 6.7 percent

to \$1,783 million while its imports from the U.S. expanded by as much as 23.1 percent to \$1,408 million, recording a surplus of \$375 million in favor of Seoul.

During the first eight months of this year, Korea's trade surplus with the United States amounted to \$3,044 million, a reduction of as much as 43.7 percent from the same period of last year.

Korea is expanding exports and imports in its trade with Japan although the trade deficit widened in August. Korea shipped \$1,210 million worth of goods and services to Japan last month, an increase of 17.5 percent from a year earlier, while imports from Japan expanded by 15.9 percent to \$1,593 million.

The January-August trade deficit with Japan amounted to \$2,708 million, compared with the red ink figure of \$2,890 million posted in the like period of last year.

The current account deficit cut the nation's foreign exchange holdings \$414 million last month to \$16,657 million.

If a deficit continues during the remainder of the year, Korea will be unable to become a net creditor nation this year.

Crystal Developed for Electronics Use

SK2209014489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 22 Sep 89 p 3

[Text] Korean researchers have developed technologies for mass-producing ferrite single crystal, the key material for magnetic heads used in video tape recorders (VTR) and other sophisticated electronics goods, it was announced yesterday.

The Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST) said the development of the managanese-zinc crystal is expected to greatly contribute to lowering production costs for various audio and video appliances.

Local industry can not depend on foreign imports, which are expected to reach \$15 million this year and \$40 million in 1991, the institute said.

The development program was conducted for the past three years at a cost of 1 billion won under joint sponsorship of the government and Goldstar Alps Electronics Co., it said.

Chang Sung-to, who headed the KIST-Goldstar research team, said the ferrite single crystal demonstrated superiority to old materials in production capacity and quality.

A 150mm old-type material could produce magnetic heads for up to 10,000 VTRs, while a 300mm ferrite single crystal can produce those for 42,000 VTRs.

About 3,000 sample magnetic heads put into the Goldstar Alps VTRs showed the same noise level as foreign imports while the Korean-developed heads showed output of 10 percent higher than the foreign parts.

Goldstar officials said they plan to invest 15 billion won by the end of this year to commercialize the production of the ferrite single crystal.

The development of the new material, reportedly second in the world after Japan, is also expected to help local industry promote technologies for producing 8mm VTR camera, video home system VTR, digital audio tape (DAT) and VTRs for High Definition Television (HDTV), the officials said.

Nuclear Fuel Processing Plant Dedicated at Taedok

SK2909041589 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
29 Sep 89 p 8

[Text] A nuclear fuel fabrication plant for pressurized water reactors (PWR) was dedicated yesterday, paving the way for Korea to take the first step toward localizing its nuclear power technology and maintaining energy self-reliance.

A ceremony heralding the completion of the fabrication plant took place at the Taedok Science Town in Taejon with the attendance of Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun and Energy-Resources Minister Yi Pong-so.

The fuel fabrication plant, the first of its kind in Korea, is equipped with a uranium reprocessing facility capable of producing 200 MTU (metric tons uranium) annually and a fuel rod and assembly manufacturing plant.

Production is sufficient enough to meet the nuclear fuel demand for Korea's eight PWR nuclear power plants now in operation, an official at the Korea Nuclear Fuel Co. [KNFC] said.

Construction for the plant started in November 1986 and cost 82.9 billion won.

Fuel fabrication is one process of nuclear fuel recycling with one bundle of fuel producing 124 million kilowatts of electric power per hour, which is equivalent to one year's consumption by 80,000 households.

The power production of one pellet amounts to 1.280 kwh, which is equivalent to 10 months' consumption by one household.

With the completion of the plant, Korea became the 11th country to achieve self-reliance in nuclear fuel technology and it is expected to trigger an import substitution effect amounting to \$35 million annually, the KNFC official said.

Korea's localization plan for nuclear fuel technology is a 15-year program having three stages. The first stage, set for 1987 to 1991, calls for self-reliance in design and fabrication technology and for mass production of PWR fuel.

Burma

Health Minister Leaves for Meeting in Jakarta

*BK3009142589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 30 Sep 89*

[Text] A Myanma [Burma] delegation led by Dr Pe Thein, minister of health and education, left by air this afternoon for Jakarta to attend the sixth regional meeting of health ministers and to observe health and education projects in Indonesia and Singapore.

Dr Pe Thein, minister of health and education, was seen off at the airport by Brigadier General Phone Myint, minister of home and religious affairs and minister of information and culture; Brigadier General Chit Swe, minister of livestock breeding and fisheries and minister of forests and agriculture; Brigadier General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC]; Brigadier General Tin U, SLORC secretary-2; Brigadier General Myo Nyunt, chairman of Rangoon Division Law and Order Restoration Council and commander of the Rangoon Military Command; Dr R. R. Chowdury, resident representative of the WHO; Major General B.P. Makadada, Indonesian ambassador to Myanma; Mr Lam Peck Heng, Singapore Embassy charge d'affaires; and senior departmental authorities from the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education.

Delegation Leaves To Attend UN Session

*BK3009103089 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 29 Sep 89*

[Excerpt] A Myanma [Burma] delegation led by Brigadier General Nyan Lin, member of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] and commander of the Southeast Military Command, left Yangon [Rangoon] by air this afternoon to attend the 44th session of the United Nations General Assembly being held in New York since 19 September 1989.

Delegation members accompanying Brigadier General Nyan Lin were U Ohn Gyaw, director general of the Political Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; assistant director U Min Din; and personal aide Captain Khin Zaw U.

The Myanma delegation was seen off at the airport by Brigadier General Sein Aung, SLORC member and minister for Industry-1 and Industry-2; Brigadier General Khin Nyunt, SLORC secretary-1; Brigadier General Maung Hla, military appointments general of the Ministry of Defence; senior military officers; department officials; and responsible personnel from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [passage omitted]

Briefing Explains Students, School Situation

*BK3009110289 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 29 Sep 89*

[Excerpts] The State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] Information Committee held its 59th news conference at the Ministry of Defense reception hall at 1300 today with local and foreign journalists. [passage omitted] Information Committee members explained about students in the country on the other side [Thailand] and the reopening of schools.

The Information Committee recalled how—in the presence of journalists—the SLORC had in the past explained the personal experiences and hardships faced by youths who returned from Thailand in order to prevent Myanma [Burma] students from following the wrong path. The local and foreign journalists had themselves heard firsthand reports from these youths on their experiences, how they lived in hardship in Thailand and faced food shortages, and how some died from malaria. [passage omitted]

During the December 1988 news conference, the Information Committee explained the hardships faced by students after they fled to the country on the other side because of their misunderstanding of the Defense Services, which was instigated by some unscrupulous persons inside the country and some politicians looking for a shortcut to power.

We explained to the journalists how some of these students ended up with KNU [Karen National Union] insurgents and how they were receiving arms training from the insurgents. Some leaders of some of the political parties have supported and objected [htauk kwet] to the students who joined the KNU to take up arms against the state. To be precise, we refer to the 3 March 1989 issue of the BANGKOK POST which carried an interview between a Japanese journalist, (Kasumasa Nakagawa), and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi of the National League for Democracy. During the interview she expressed her belief that the struggle for democracy had not been destroyed, but that only the form of struggle had changed. She said she thought that the students may have wanted to wage such a struggle because of the behavior of the Defense Services last year and that the students, like her organization, were waging a struggle for democracy, but that their form of struggle was different. She said she did not believe in armed struggle. She said this as if she objected. But, then she said she could understand the students' position. She said this as if she liked, supported, and praised the armed struggle. In other words, she supported and objected [htauk kwet] at the same time. [passage omitted]

The Information Committee said that the Myanma Government in the interest of Myanma youths has repeatedly been giving correct news with the good intention of preventing the youth from following the wrong path. We would like to urge the people not to believe unscrupulous persons who want a shortcut to power and

some foreign broadcasting stations who are trying to create a recurrence of disturbances, to create disunity in Myanma, and to discredit the government. We would like to urge them through the journalists to take heed of the warning given by the government with the intention that the youths, including students, will not end up on the wrong path.

Speaking on the situation of the reopened schools, the Information Committee noted that the journalists were aware of the SLORC's efforts since it assumed all state responsibilities to reopen the schools that had been closed. [passage omitted]

Primary schools were reopened on 19 June 1989, middle schools were reopened on 14 August, and high schools were reopened on 25 September. While we were trying to reopen the schools some organizations made statements in various ways to obstruct our efforts. [passage omitted]

The Information Committee said that a total of 33,931 schools from primary to high school levels have reopened throughout the country and that attendance is estimated at 92.4 percent. [passage omitted]

In answering a question from a journalist from YOMIURI and ANSA, the Information Committee said that the Defense Services are fighting insurgents according to plan, and that in particular, the Defense Services are still carrying out substantial operations against the well-entrenched camps of KNU insurgents as the situation and time permit in accordance with its pledge to eliminate the KNU insurgents. Development projects are being carried out in border areas that have been cleared of insurgents.

The BCP [Burma Communist Party] Central [Committee members] had fled from Panghsan to Panwa in the Kachin State. There are only KIA [Kachin Independence Army] and KNU insurgents left. These insurgents can be viewed as an evil inheritance of the imperialists. In other words, these insurgents are the lackeys of imperialists. Those who want imperialism are claiming that the insurgents' demands are correct and that not allowing insurgent organizations to contest in the elections is unfair. Furthermore, they are securing assistance for insurgents.

The Defense Services are fighting the insurgents day and night in all seasons. The insurgents continue to exist because of assistance from imperialists. The insurgents have bought weapons at exorbitant prices with the proceeds from minerals, timber, and other goods from their smuggling operations. It is clear that they also receive assistance from imperialists. Therefore it is necessary to cut the link between the insurgents and imperialists when trying to eliminate insurgency. [passage omitted]

In response to a question from an ANTARA journalist, it was explained that as of 28 September, 3,439 youths have returned from the border areas. [passage omitted]

In response to a question from REUTER, it was explained that student attendance before the closing of schools from primary to high school level was 6,578,525 and it was 6,081,311 after the reopening of schools. Hence, attendance after the reopening of schools is 92.4 percent. [passage omitted]

The news conference ended at 1420.

Announcements, Press Releases Published

BK2809024989 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 27 Sep 89

[“Press Release No 148/89” issued by the Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanma in Rangoon on 27 September—“the 13th day of the waxing moon of Tawthalin, 1351 Burmese Era”]

[Text] 1. The Elections Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections plans to distribute free to the political parties Volume 1 and Volume 2 of its publication containing the announcements and the press releases concerning the political parties that have been permitted registration.

2. Hence, political parties which have their headquarters in Yangon [Rangoon] can obtain the volumes at the Elections Commission Office during office hours between 2 and 6 October 1989. Representatives of political parties are to bring the original recognition certificate issued by the Elections Commission for the political party, the authorization letter from the political party, and the national registration card of the representative concerned.

3. Volume 1 and 2 of the publication will be mailed by the Elections Commission to political parties which have their headquarters in the other regions.

Medical, Dental Institutes To Reopen 9 Oct

BK2909070989 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] It has been learned that the Institute of Medicine-1, the Institute of Medicine-2, the final year part-2 classes at the Institute of Medicine in Mandalay, and final year classes of the Institute of Dental Medicine will be reopened on 9 October 1989.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Leaders Greet PRC Founding Anniversary

BK0110125989 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] His Majesty the Yang Dipertuan Agung [Paramount ruler] Sultan Azlan Shah has sent a congratulatory message to PRC President Yang Shangkun on the

occasion of that country's 40th founding anniversary. His Majesty the Yang Dipertuan Agung expressed hope that friendly relations between the two countries will continue to be strengthened.

Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed and Foreign Minister Datuk Abu Hassan Omar also sent similar congratulatory messages to their counterparts Li Peng and Qian Qichen.

Singapore

Vatican Affidavit Supports Lee in Libel Suit

BK2909123989 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES
in English 29 Sep 89 p 1

[Excerpt] Hearing of Mr Lee Kuan Yew's libel suit against the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW took a dramatic turn yesterday when he produced an affidavit from the Vatican affirming that the government had not attacked the Catholic Church and that ties had been and were good.

The affidavit was taken out in the name of Archbishop Alberto Tricarico, the Bangkok-based apostolic protonotary to Singapore, on Tuesday.

He said he had been authorised by the Pope's Secretariat of State to state publicly, in response to Mr Lee's request, what relations were like.

Monsignor Tricarico who is, in effect, the Vatican ambassador to Singapore, said his statement was drafted in consultation with Archbishop Gregory Yong.

In it, he made clear that the Vatican and the Archdiocese of Singapore did not feel themselves the object of attacks by the government, adding that relations "have been good and are good".

He also reaffirmed that the Vatican still stood by the statement made by Archbishop Yong on June 2, 1987 in the wake of the Marxist arrest controversy.

The head of the church in Singapore said then: "We are satisfied that the Government of Singapore had nothing against the Catholic Church when it detained 10 of our church workers amongst the 16 who were arrested for possible involvement in a clandestine communist network."

The statement was repeatedly referred to in the defamation suit, which was brought by the prime minister over a Dec 17, 1987 REVIEW article which, he contends, alleged, among other things, that he had attacked the church.

Mr Lee's introduction of the affidavit caused a stir. Minutes before the court rose from the afternoon session, the prime minister, still in the witness box under what he described, at one stage, as severe cross-examination, raised the subject.

He said he had anticipated the line of questioning pursued by Mr Geoffrey Robertson, queen's counsel [QC] acting for the REVIEW, and taken the precaution of asking the Vatican to clarify the relations between the government and the church.

This was a reference to the questions put to him repeatedly on this fourth day of the trial about whether he had attacked the church.

Mr Lee said he had had a draft statement sent to the Vatican, which amended it and agreed to its use in these proceedings. But Monsignor Tricarico was too ill to fly here to present it in court himself.

Just as Mr Lee was about to read from the affidavit, Mr Justice L.P. Thean stopped him, saying the proper procedure was for the prime minister's counsel, Mr John Previte, QC, to apply for it to be adduced as evidence.

Mr Previte duly did so, reading out to the packed courtroom the full contents. Mr Robertson's response was to reserve the defence's position and seek to present his arguments today.

And so ended on a note of drama a day of rather robust cut-and-thrust, with the prime minister raising his voice on several occasions.

Mr Robertson, he said at one stage, was truculent, and he was returning the compliment. At another, Mr Lee spoke of him and the QC altercating ad infinitum. And so it seemed.

Whether Mr Lee had attacked the church or severely criticised it was indeed a clear preoccupation of the defence. In one of the many exchanges over this, the prime minister said: "I have come here to clarify a grave charge against me..."

"And I want all Catholics to understand that I did not attack the church. I also hope that they will understand that the reopening of these threats was forced upon me by the REVIEW's intransigent, provocative, arrogant, truculent attitude.

"And I have to submit myself to this court and to cross-examination, but for one purpose: At the end of the day, to clarify the position and to re-establish my credit not only with the Catholics but with all other churches and temples in Singapore."

Another point which he pursued most vigorously was the government's resolute position that the political arena was forbidden territory to all religions—and that it would not brook any priest championing social and political justice from behind the cover of his church. [passage omitted]

Cambodia**Khmer Rouge Troops Continue Push Toward Pailin**

BK0110024689 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Oct 89 p 1

[Text] Pong Nam Ron, Chanthaburi—Khmer Rouge gunners circling Pailin fired thousands of mortar and artillery shells on Heng Samrin troop positions on Friday.

Thai field military sources said yesterday the shelling concentrated on Ban Ba Ya Kha, some 4-5 kilometres from Pailin.

The Khmer Rouge shellings and the Cambodian army retaliation were audible at Ban Phak Kat, Pong Nam Ron District, some 12 km from Pailon.

The artillery duel started at 3 a.m. and the resistance fired back until early afternoon, the sources said.

The Chanthaburi-Trat Task Force placed security forces at this frontier opposite Pailin on full alert following the artillery exchange.

The troops were also alerted to prepare for the defection of some 200 Heng Samrin soldiers, the sources said.

In high morale and with plenty of resources, the Khmer Rouge, who are pushing for the capture of Pailin, are expecting to capture the gem-rich town within one month, the sources said.

Pailin is reportedly defended by some 1,000 Heng Samrin troops from two divisions plus some Vietnamese forces.

The troops have also beefed up defence of Route 10 linking Pailin with Battambang.

"In case of a fall, they want to withdraw systematically," the sources said.

The resistance has so far been confused, unable to verify the Vietnamese presence among the troops guarding Pailin.

"The situation in Pailin—whether the resistance would win, and how strong the opposition's defence—will tell whether there are Vietnamese forces in Cambodia," the sources said.

Thai residents in border villages, including Ban Phak Kat, which is three kilometres from the frontier, need not be evacuated now.

Resistance Forces Said Advancing on Sisophon

BK3009091489 Hong Kong AFP in English 0839 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Bangkok, Sept 30 (AFP)—Non-communist Cambodian guerrillas have seized a western Cambodian district and are advancing on the city of Sisophon, a

logistics and supply center for Phnom Penh troops, a resistance spokesman said Saturday [30 September].

"The entire Thmar Puok District in Battambang Province has fallen under the hands of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF]," KPNLF spokesman Abdul Gaffar said by telephone from the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet, 250 kilometers (155 miles) east of Bangkok. The Thmar Puok District is about 50 kms (30 miles) north of Sisophon on Provincial Road 69.

Sisophon, which is 50 km (30 miles) southeast of Aranyaprathet, is a logistics and supply center for Vietnamese-backed Cambodian Government troops facing guerrillas from their bases along the Thai-Cambodian border.

Mr. Gaffar said KPNLF troops had already entered Sisophon. The report could not be independently confirmed. Thai military sources refused to confirm the report by the KPLNF, led by former Prime Minister Son Sann.

The capture of Sisophon would be a major event in the war between the Phnom Penh Government and the Chinese- and Western-backed guerrillas, who have failed to hold any population centers in Cambodia. Mr. Gaffar said the source of his information was a field report from the some 5,000 KPNLF troops carrying out the offensive.

The KPNLF is allied with the non-communist Army of former monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge in fighting the Phnom Penh Government. The KPNLF has been severely weakened by factional fighting and many analysts have questioned its military effectiveness. Some have put its total troop strength at 3,000 men.

Earlier this year it briefly seized some border posts north of Aranyaprathet controlled by Phnom Penh troops, but was unable to hold the positions.

Mr. Gaffar said the KPNLF has been training and re-supplying intensely in recent months. He said they have worked to curb corruption in the ranks, especially a system of warlords carrying out black-market trading. "We have said all along that we would like to control northwestern Cambodia. We have prepared ourselves," he said. He said the camps along Route 69 between Thmar Puok and Sisophon had been knocked out.

A Soviet-made T-54 tank and an M-113, a U.S.-made armored personnel carrier, were destroyed at a camp called Kama near Sisophon, he said. "We have knocked out two military camps surrounding Sisophon. By knocking out these camps, Sisophon is in danger," he added.

Vietnam officially completed a total withdrawal from Cambodia this week after occupying the country for more than a decade since toppling the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge, which is held responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of civilians while in power from 1975-79. But the withdrawal was conducted without international supervision and amid accusations by the resistance that the pullout was a "sham."

Khmer Rouge guerrillas are fighting Phnom Penh troops in Pailin, some 200 km (120 miles) south of Aranyaprathet, in the first front of civil war fighting since the withdrawal. Thai military sources said at the border Saturday that fierce fighting erupted Friday night near Aranyaprathet, which faces Poipet.

A 300-strong KPNLF force attacked Ban Yang Dang Kum, Ban Soriya and Ban Kub hamlets located just north of Poipet. KPNLF Field Commander Ley Virak told reporters on the border. The fighting, which raged all night, had abruptly stopped early Saturday, according to a Thai border official based in Aranyaprathet.

Mr. Gaffar said the KPNLF also controlled about 20 kms (12 miles) of the road between Poipet and Sisophon. In addition, he said there was an unofficial report that Sisophon had fallen.

Military sources attached to the Thai Army's Burapha Task Force based in Aranyaprathet said Saturday that some 200 Phnom Penh government soldiers were preparing to defect and cross into Thai territory to surrender. The government troops, belonging to Phnom Penh's 6th Regiment based on the Phnom Malai and Phnom Mak Huen Heights about three kilometres (1.8 miles) from the Thai-Cambodia border, were seeking a "safe corridor" into Thai territory, the sources said, citing intelligence reports.

The Khmer Rouge is active in the Phnom Malai area. "The Phnom Penh soldiers were fearful of the Khmer Rouge and are trying to come across the border without passing through Khmer Rouge-controlled areas," the sources said.

Further on Resistance 'Push'

BK0110020489 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
1 Oct 89 p 1

[Text] Aranyaprathet—Non-communist resistance fighters have launched attacks on several outposts of the pro-Hanoi Heng Samrin forces in what is seen as a major push to gain a political advantage by seizing territory.

Gen Dien Del, deputy commander of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] led by Son Sann, said yesterday that about 5,000 troops were involved in the attacks along the Thai-Cambodian border, according to UPI.

"We are trying to clear the PRK (People's Republic of Kampuchea) positions from the border," said Gen Dien Del, adding that his troops attacked 15 targets beginning at 4.30 a.m.

He said that Sisophon, a key centre listed as among the five major objectives of the drive, was being attacked for "psychological warfare reasons" but there would not be an attempt to capture it.

Dien Del said that according to reports from the battlefield his troops had already captured three outposts and

fought their way into the district town of Sisophon, about 30 kilometers from the border.

The attacks were timed to coincide with a push by the Khmer Rouge in Pailin, he said, and Sihanoukist troops would begin attacking soon.

The resistance commander claimed that his troops had damaged two Soviet-made T-54 tanks in the first hours of the fighting.

KPNLF spokesman Abdul Gaffar Peang-Meth claimed that the group's guerrillas overran 10 Heng Samrin army positions flanking Highway 69 and seized the district town of Thmar Puok, which the Vietnamese had left six days ago as part of their final withdrawal from Cambodia.

"As of now, we have attained 70 percent of our objectives and tonight or tomorrow we will have 100 per cent. The fighting will go on," he was quoted as telling the ASSOCIATED PRESS.

However, another KPNLF field commander, Maj-Gen Duang Sakol, told the BANGKOK POST yesterday that only 300 troops were involved in the attacks on Heng Samrin army outposts in Ban Soriya and Ban Prey Krup flanking Highway 59.

The two villages are important because they are on a supply route used by Phnom Penh forces in Poipet and Phnum Malai areas.

Maj-Gen Duang Sakol said his troops had attacked the two villages about a week ago and still had not captured them.

He admitted that his forces had encountered fierce resistance from PRK forces.

The latest attacks on the two villages, which began at about 9 p.m. on Friday and went on until 9 a.m. yesterday, included the firing of more than 300 mortar, artillery and recoilless gun rounds by both sides. Fighting resumed at about 7 p.m. yesterday.

The KPNLF field commander declined to give casualty figures.

Thai field military sources in Aranyaprathet yesterday doubted the KPNLF's claim that they were on the verge of taking Sisophon.

But they said that since September 20, the resistance had captured Ban Preav, Ban Kradon and Ban Sdau near the Thai border.

Messages Reported in Vietnamese

BK0110154489 Hong Kong AFP in English 1528 GMT
1 Oct 89

[By Thewaphinan Thewakun]

[Text] Bangkok, Oct 1 (AFP)—A combined force of two non-communist Cambodian resistance factions are continuing their push towards Cambodia's northwestern

township of Sisophon, a resistance spokesman said here Sunday. The combined force of some 4,500 guerrillas of the nationalist Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and the National Sihanoukist Army (ANS) have captured the towns of Thmar Pouk and Svay Chek on strategic Highway 56 linking Cambodia's border towns of Sisophon and Poipet, an ANS spokesman said. The KPNLF form the bulk of the combined force.

Thmar Pouk and Svay Chek are about 20-25 kilometres (12-15 miles) from the Thai-Cambodian border. "We (ANS) have fielded nearly 400 soldiers in the Svay Chek area and quite a large number of men in Thmar Pouk, and we have had some successes on those fronts," the spokesman said.

The spokesman, who requested anonymity, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in a telephone interview that during the course of the offensive both KPNLF and ANS troops had frequently intercepted "enemy" radio messages between Sisophon and Phnom Penh and that the language used was Vietnamese. "We suspect that there are quite a number of Vietnamese military advisors left behind following Vietnam completing its so-called total pull-out last week," the spokesman said.

The KPNLF field radio communications, monitored in Thailand's border township of Aranyapathet Saturday, indicated that a "large number of Vietnamese troops" were dispatched to Phnom Penh's Kandal Province.

The ANS, headed by resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and the KPNLF, headed by former Cambodian Premier Son Sann, are allied to the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge in a U.N.-seated tripartite resistance coalition fighting the Hanoi-backed regime of President Heng Samrin in Phnom Penh.

Thai military sources based in Aranyapathet opposite the battle zone inside Cambodia, some 250 kilometres (155 miles) east of here, were sceptical about the resistance's ability to "hold their ground" against the Phnom Penh defence forces. They said the resistance in the Thmar Pouk and Svay Chek areas would be facing "logistics difficulties" because the transportation of supplies over a distance of over 20 kilometres (12 miles) in heavy rain and over wet terrain would be "extremely difficult."

The military sources said apart from logistics, the attacking forces (ANS and KPNLF) have no heavy weapons while the Phnom Penh troops defending the town had artillery and mechanized forces to repulse any attempt to take their main strongholds.

A KPNLF spokesman, in a telephone interview Saturday night, said his forces would be expecting "stiff resistance" in Sisophon and if the resistance were to further their advance on Sisophon, "we should anticipate that the enemy would be using air strikes against against our ground troops." The resistance do not have aircraft,

artillery or mechanized forces, and their heaviest weapons are 82mm and 122mm mortars.

However, KPNLF spokesman Abdul Gaffar Peang-Meth said late Saturday that the KPNLF forces have captured a weapons and munitions depot near Thmar Pouk including several anti-aircraft guns which could help its logistics problem.

Reports from Aranyapathet Sunday said Western relief workers have declared Site Two refugee camp, which houses some 140,000 Cambodians, a danger zone after several artillery shells fired from inside Cambodia landed near a Thai border village some 10 kilometres (6.2 miles) south of the camp Saturday.

Meanwhile, Captain Pradit Thanyakhup, attached to the Thai Navy's Marines headquarters in Thailand's border province of Chanthaburi, some 320 kilometres (198 miles) southeast of here, said "an unspecified number" of Khmer Rouge guerrillas were pressing their attacks around the gem-mining town of Pailin in Cambodia's western province of Battambang. Capt. Pradit said the extent and range of the Khmer Rouge offensive was still "uncertain" although there were reports that the Marxist guerrillas under the command of the most feared Khmer Rouge commander Ta Mok have had some success in capturing military installations around Pailin.

The current fighting was going on some four to five kilometres (two to three miles) north of the town which was about 12 kilometres (7.4 miles) from the Thai border, he said. Capt. Pradit said reports of "deeper penetration" by the Khmer Rouge, such as those in Kandal Province near Phnom Penh, were minor operations carried out by small guerrilla groups "but nothing in large forces."

About 20 artillery shells had landed near the provincial seat of Thailand's southeasternmost province of Trat on September 20 but no casualties were reported, Capt. Pradit said, adding that Thai artillery gunners had immediately "replied in kind" and stopped the incoming shells.

Troops Reportedly Reinforced

BK0210021389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
2 Oct 89 p 1

[Text] Aranyaprathet—Heavy fighting continued in western Cambodia yesterday as the pro-Hanoi Heng Samrin regime brought in reinforcements to face a drive by the non-communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] forces.

KPNLF top official Jeng Nouli said reports from the front indicated the Heng Samrin forces were bringing up reinforcements.

"We might have to stop our advances if there are a lot of reinforcements. It depends on the commanders in the field," he told UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL.

Ieng Mouli claimed KPNLF troops captured at least 10 government positions and captured large quantities of weapons, including one tank, three artillery pieces, seven mortars and more than 400 light weapons.

Meanwhile acting commander-in-chief of the KPNLF Gen Dien Del said fighting had continued overnight and had been more than 70 per cent successful.

He said his troops would take two more towns, Kandoun and Svay Cheik.

He claimed his soldiers on Saturday had taken the district seat of Thmar Puok, the town of Banteay Chmar and another district capital, Phnom Srok.

He also claimed his troops now controlled the whole of Highway 69, north of the town of Sisophon.

There were, however, no independent reports to verify the claims of the non-communist resistance.

Another KPNLF battalion commander, meanwhile, told the BANGKOK POST his troops seized Ban Kok Pao and captured two Heng Samrin soldiers on Friday.

Wounded in the fighting himself and now being treated at a field hospital, the commander claimed his troops seized one 122 mm artillery piece and suffered six killed.

As a precaution against stray shells, officials have evacuated the elderly and children from villages close to the border and moved them further inside Thailand.

A western relief official based here said the sprawling Site Two refugee camp had been closed to relief workers for fear of possible retaliation by Heng Samrin gunners.

69th Armored Regiment Activities Reported

BK0210061189 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] According to a report from the 69th Regiment, during the 1st 9 nine months of 1989, the forces of Cambodia's 69th Armored Regiment swept the enemies along the border in Battambang, Siem Reap, and Banteay Meanchey Provinces with considerable success. In fact, our armored unit killed 255 various enemy soldiers, wounded 176, and took 71 others as prisoners. They also destroyed 481 enemy shelters, exploded 15 mines, and seized 68 assorted weapons, 500 mines, 3 walkie-talkies, 15 metric tons of ammunition, and other war materiel.

Moreover, the 69th Regiment also captured 5 paras [noncommunist Khmer resistance soldiers] and seized 11 firearms, 1 walkie-talkie, and other materiel. During the same period, our 69th Armored Regiment welcomed back to the fold two repentant paras, who brought with them one B-40.5, one AK, and other materiel. Our Armed Forces in the 69th Armored Regiment are now actively carrying out their duty to ensure the motherland's firm defense.

Party, State Leaders Perform Religious Ceremony

BK2909071189 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] On the morning of 28 September at the National Assembly, the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] performed a religious ceremony to pay tribute to our ancestors and people who were killed for the sake of our nation and to those who were inhumanely murdered by the genocidal Pol Pot regime and to offer alms to 90 Buddhist monks from various monasteries in Phnom Penh.

Present at the ceremony were Comrades Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of both the National Assembly and the KUFNCD; and other members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau as well as leading cadres from the central services and Phnom Penh City. At 0730, Buddhist followers recited prayers, and at 0800, the offering of alms to the monks was performed by the party and state leaders to conclude the rite.

Sihanouk Message Delivered to UN Assembly

BK0210060989 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Report on message from Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, delivered by Son Sann, head of Democratic Kampuchean delegation, to the 28 September session of the 44th UN General Assembly in New York—read by announcer]

[Text] On 28 September, His Excellency Son Sann, head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation to the 44th UN General Assembly, read an important message from Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of the Cambodian national resistance forces and president of Democratic Kampuchea, to the UN General Assembly.

First of all, His Excellency Prime Minister Son Sann expressed warm congratulations and deep salutations on behalf of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of the Cambodian National Resistance Forces and president of Democratic Kampuchea, and on behalf of Democratic Kampuchea and the Cambodian people to the president of the 44th UN General Assembly, the president of the 43d UN General Assembly, and the secretary general of the United Nations for their great efforts to settle various international conflicts in line with the UN principles and objectives.

His excellency the prime minister said: This year, the so-called Cambodian problem has become a leading issue in the international arena. This clearly attests to the international community's attention to quickly solving this problem, as all other regional problems. The ASEAN countries, within the framework of the informal meetings in Jakarta, have continued their relentless and noble

efforts to realize the settlement of the Cambodian problem. As for me, I have personally made every effort and even willingly sacrificed my honor and self-respect by meeting with the ringleader of the illegal regime installed in Phnom Penh by the Vietnamese troops with the aim of pursuing all possibilities to recover peace, independence, freedom, and territorial integrity for my people and my motherland.

Recently—that is from 30 July to 30 August 1989—France had generously arranged an International Conference on Cambodia in Paris in order to realize a just, permanent, comprehensive, and political settlement of the so-called Cambodian problem.

The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] and I would like to express our profound gratitude to all ASEAN member countries and their heads of state, France, and President Francois Mitterrand who have made relentless efforts and are continuing these noble efforts in contribution to salvaging Cambodia and the Cambodian people.

However, it is regrettable that until now, these relentless and noble efforts have not reached a just, permanent, comprehensive, and political solution to the so-called Cambodian problem.

I have proposed a five-point peace plan for a just and comprehensive settlement of the problem, which I wish to remind you is a problem between Vietnam—the aggressor—and Cambodia—the victim. In this plan, I raise two key issues among all other issues, that is:

1. The total withdrawal of all categories of Vietnamese troops and all Vietnamese immigrants from Cambodia under the effective supervision of an international control mechanism under UN auspices, accompanied by a UN international peacekeeping force.

2. The process of a genuine national reconciliation among all Cambodian people, regardless of their past or political tendencies, to be carried out within the framework of the establishment of a provisional quadripartite government, quadripartite administration, and quadripartite army.

This is not just power-sharing, but it is also aimed at bringing a balance among all Cambodian factions so that after all Vietnamese troops are really withdrawn from Cambodia, and so that peace, security, and stability can be ensured in Cambodia, thus enabling the Cambodian people to exercise their sacred rights to self-determination through a general and free election to be held under UN supervision.

We do not demand anything that is not ours from Vietnam. We demand from Vietnam only that which belongs to Cambodia and the Cambodian people, that is our independence and our territorial integrity within our legitimate frontiers recognized internationally prior to 17 March 1970.

As for the individuals in the puppet regime that Vietnam has installed in Phnom Penh, we have extended to them the hand of national reconciliation for the sake of the future and lofty interests of Cambodia and the Cambodian people. The Phnom Penh regime is just a regime imposed on the Cambodian people by Vietnam through its aggressor troops in January 1979.

Democratic Kampuchea with me as its president cannot allow itself to stand behind this illegal regime or join it. No matter how hard this regime has tried to amend its Constitution, still we cannot accept it because it is an illegal regime.

However, through our desire to quickly reach a political solution to the Cambodian problem and to mitigate the misery of the Cambodian people, we have decided to make an important concession by being willing to dissolve the legal state of Democratic Kampuchea simultaneously with the illegal puppet regime in Phnom Penh.

I would like to recall that the main objective of my proposal is not power-sharing among the four Cambodian factions. The aim of this objective is, after Vietnam really withdraws all its troops from Cambodia, to bring a balance among all Cambodian factions which will be duty-bound in safeguarding an atmosphere of peace, security, and stability in which the Cambodian people—the sole masters of Cambodia—can exercise their sacred right to self-determination in selecting their leaders and the economic, social, and political system that they prefer.

This generosity that I have offered cannot be matched by anything in past history, particularly if one looks at the fate of the foreign lackeys in Norway, Laval in France, and their allies following World War II. However, Vietnam has vehemently rejected all of my proposals. This clearly shows that Vietnam does not have any political goodwill nor sincerity regarding the search for a permanent, just, comprehensive, and political solution to the so-called Cambodian problem.

In response to an appeal made by French Foreign Minister His Excellency Roland Dumas, cochairman of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, requesting flexibility from all participants in the conference, Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnamese deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said that Vietnam would be as flexible as steel.

Vietnam's refusal to withdraw all its troops from Cambodia under effective UN supervision and its opposition to the formation of a provisional quadripartite government which will enable the Cambodian people to select their leaders freely and in a democratic manner, clearly shows that Vietnam does not have any intention of ending its colonization and occupation of Cambodia nor of abandoning its policy to annex Cambodia into the Indochinese federation under its control.

Obviously, the UN supervision and the provisional quadripartite government of Cambodia will expose to the world concrete evidences attesting to the presence in

Cambodia of at least 30,000 Vietnamese troops disguised as Cambodian soldiers, at least 100,000 Vietnamese troops mingled among the more than one million Vietnamese immigrants, and thousands of the so-called Vietnamese advisers disguised as Cambodians among the puppet regime's state machines from top to village levels. To Vietnam, accepting the UN supervision and the quadripartite Cambodia is tantamount to accepting the cessation of Vietnamese colonialism in Cambodia and to abandoning the Indochinese federation.

Vietnam has rejected the effective role of the United Nations in Cambodia on the pretext that this top, world body is unfair. This is because the United Nations has continued to recognize Democratic Kampuchea—the victim of the Vietnamese aggression—and to let it remain its member, and because the UN General Assembly has annually adopted a resolution condemning this Vietnamese aggression and demanding that all Vietnamese aggressor troops be withdrawn unconditionally from Cambodia.

Vietnam wants to extricate itself from being the accused and become the judge. It wants to turn the 122 UN member countries, which last year voted for the UN resolution, into the convict and to force them to violate the UN Charter as it did. Vietnam has rejected the formation of a provisional quadripartite government of Cambodia—a genuine organ for Cambodia's national reconciliation—because this government must include the Democratic Kampuchean side.

To legalize its criminal acts against Cambodia and the Cambodian people, Vietnam continues to raise the so-called Pol Pot-Khmer Rouge threat and the prevention of the Khmer Rouge from returning to power as the fundamental aspects of the so-called, Cambodian problem.

I have no intention whatsoever of defending the cause of the Khmer Rouge and there is no reason for me to do so. However, impartiality has inspired me to say that anyone who wants to judge and condemn the Khmer Rouge for violating human rights should also have enough morality to judge and condemn the Hanoi leaders and their Phnom Penh puppets for the criminal acts against mankind that they have committed in Cambodia as proven by Amnesty International's annual report with accompanying lengthy details, photos, and evidence.

I agree that the question of strict respect for human rights in Cambodia is very significant and it is necessary to have effective and concrete measures to guarantee this respect for human rights. However, the most urgent measure is to concretely and permanently withdraw all Vietnamese colonialist troops in all forms from Cambodia.

For their part, the Khmer Rouge have made an official assurance in writing that they will not return to monopolize the power following the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. They have also officially proposed the dispatch of a UN-sponsored international

control mechanism and a UN international peace-keeping force to Cambodia. They have also proposed that their army and those of the other Cambodian factions be disarmed or at least the number of each faction's army be reduced to 10,000 men and be kept in barracks under the supervision of the UN international control commission.

They have also solemnly renounced communism and accepted a multiparty liberal democratic Cambodian system similar to that of France's Fifth Republic. They have also promised full and permanent respect for the UN-supervised free and general elections.

Another important matter is that their leaders, such as Mr Pol Pot, Nuon Chea, and Ta Mok, have solemnly declared that they would renounce all political activities in all the government, administration or military institutions in a new Cambodia to emerge from the comprehensive settlement of the so-called, Cambodian problem.

A genuine national reconciliation should not reject anyone. If a Cambodian faction is rejected, peace, security, and stability, which are significant and essential factors to enable the Cambodian people to freely decide their own destiny, cannot be ensured.

The Cambodian national resistance forces and the CGDK have made as many concessions as possible. The only thing they have not yet done is to place Cambodia on a silver platter and hand it over to Vietnam. This is what Vietnam wants.

The so-called total and unilateral withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia which Vietnam announced to be completed on 26 September is in fact aimed at:

1. Making the international community approve the purported end of Vietnam's occupation in Cambodia.
2. Causing an end to foreign aid for the armies of the Cambodian national resistance forces.
3. Maintaining the Phnom Penh puppet regime as a fait accompli thus, under the cover of this regime, enabling Vietnam to continue its occupation of Cambodia through the tens of thousands of Vietnamese troops disguised as the puppet soldiers, the hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese militiamen mingled among the more than one million Vietnamese immigrants, and the thousands of Vietnamese advisers in the puppet administration at all levels.

To relax the pressure, which has kept increasing even more sharply and resolutely with each passing year, by the majority of the UN member countries, Vietnam has been compelled to launch deceitful maneuvers by unilaterally withdrawing some of its regular Vietnamese troops, but without the effective supervision of the United Nations. Meanwhile, it has continued to stealthily send a large number of its disguised troops into Cambodia with a clear aim of turning the Vietnamese war of aggression and occupation into a civil war to be backed by members of Vietnam's fifth column disguised

as the puppet soldiers and in hiding in the community of the Vietnamese immigrants.

Without the UN control commission, the purported total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia is just a hoax and a maneuver to fool the international public and to regain the aid from Western countries which was suspended because of Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia.

If our noble General Assembly allows itself to be swayed by this deceitful Vietnamese propaganda, the entire UN Charter will be trampled upon and the fate of the various small countries like Cambodia which are struggling to defend their rights will no longer be protected. The faith in the United Nations will be shaken when a country which, for the past 11 years, has trampled upon the UN Charter continues this act without being punished, in defiance of the international community's desire to see the United Nations accomplish its duty to defend international peace and stability.

The sole aim of the Cambodian national resistance forces and the CGDK is to realize the profound and legitimate aspiration of the entire Cambodian people, that is to restore peace, independence, and freedom in Cambodia.

In the face of this truculent, arrogant, and obstinate attitude of Vietnam, which wants to continue its occupation and colonization in Cambodia, the Cambodian national resistance forces and the CGDK have no other alternative but to carry on their struggle in order to realize this goal, so long as Vietnam still refuses to really withdraw all categories of its forces from Cambodia under the supervision of the UN international mechanism, with the support of the UN peacekeeping force, and refuses to hand over to Cambodia full and total independence and territorial integrity and to the Cambodian people their sacred and inalienable rights to self-determination. They cannot accept the Phnom Penh regime. No matter how Vietnam has tried, this regime will remain an illegal regime just the same because it was created by Vietnam and because its members are the men of the Vietnamese who only serve Vietnam's ideologies, strategies, economy, and the interests of Vietnamese expansion.

We are convinced that, seeing these deceitful Vietnamese maneuvers, all peace- and justice-loving countries whose noble delegates are attending this noble General Assembly will continue giving their noble and firm support to our just cause, the cause for the survival of Cambodia and for its national identity.

On behalf of the Cambodian national resistance forces and the CGDK and in my own behalf, I would like once again to express our most profound, sincere, and immense gratitude.

Afterwards, his excellency the prime minister stressed the stance of the Cambodian national resistance forces and the CGDK on a number of important issues in the world, such as the problems of Namibia, Western

Sahara, Chad, South Africa, the Middle East, Lebanon, Iran, Iraq, Central America, and Korea.

Concerning the Namibia issue, his excellency welcomed the Namibia people who can now exercise their rights to self-determination and to the establishment of a new Namibian state in the United Nations. Regarding the Korean problem, he welcomed the broadening of the talks at all levels between the two Koreas according to the wise, realistic, and patriotic proposal of President Kim Il-song.

His Excellency said: In Afghanistan, the withdrawal of the Soviet troops has not put an end to the war because the Afghan people have been deprived of their rights to self-determination. To restore peace in Afghanistan, one must keep in mind that this war was caused by the Soviet aggression, that the Kabul regime has lost all its state of legitimacy because it has allowed the Soviet Union to invade the country, and that leaders of the present regime were installed by the aggressors. The protest that Pakistan must be held responsible for this war's continuation can deceive no one. This is because no one believes that Pakistan is willing to further shoulder the burden of the more than 3 million Afghanistan refugees to whom it has given shelter for the past nearly 10 years. Pakistan and the Pakistani people should be praised and commended for their humanitarian activities for the Afghan refugees.

The settlement of the Afghan problem rests in the fact that the Afghan people be allowed to master their own destinies and to select their leaders without any foreign interference or pressure.

The international community has the duty and sacred right to support the just and legitimate struggle waged by the Afghan people to realize their sacred rights to self-determination.

The encouraging situation in some areas of the world has made us quite optimistic. However, we should also be vigilant. In fact, events in the past 2 years show that those who advocate colonialist and expansionist plans have changed their tactics. However, they have not changed their strategies.

The fact regarding the Cambodian problem is that Vietnam has not abandoned its expansionist plan. The struggle waged by the Cambodian national resistance forces and the Cambodian patriotic people, international pressure, Vietnam's isolation in the international arena, and the social, political, and economic crises at home have caused Vietnam to change its tactics. Vietnam has attempted to realize its aggressive and expansionist objectives through deceitful diplomacy because it has failed to do so though military means.

The Cambodian national resistance forces, the CGDK, the Cambodian people, and myself will not allow Vietnam to realize its dream to sow havoc in our beloved motherland.

Son Sann Speaks, Receives Reception Invitation

*BK3009124589 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 30 Sep 89*

[Text] His Excellency Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and prime minister of the Cambodian Coalition Government, said on the day before yesterday [28 Sep] that Vietnam has maintained 30,000 troops and a great number of armed Vietnamese in Cambodia despite its public announcement on withdrawing troops from the country.

His Excellency Son Sann, who led a delegation of the Cambodian Coalition government to attend the UN General Assembly, said at that least 30,000 Vietnamese soldiers disguised as Cambodians were in hiding in Cambodia, together with another 100,000 armed Vietnamese people mixed among the 1 million Vietnamese settlers in the country. His excellency stated at the UN General Assembly and at a news conference in New York that this proved that Vietnam has planned for a civil war in Cambodia and that its troop withdrawal was nothing but a stratagem to regain foreign aid.

His Excellency Son Sann also said he did not ask Vietnam to hand over its possessions to Cambodia, but only demanded that Vietnam give back to Cambodia what belongs to Cambodia. He stressed that he had no intention whatsoever of defending the Khmer Rouge who were accused of killing over 1 million people during their heyday before the Vietnamese invasion in 1978. However, he pointed out that he had confidence in a written statement issued by the Khmer Rouge saying that they agree to be disarmed if other parties accept the same course of action. The Khmer Rouge also reaffirmed that they have no intention to regain power alone after a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troop from Cambodia.

His excellency further said he accepted a compromise to dissolve the legal Cambodian Coalition Government if the Heng Samrin regime agreed to disband its illegal government as well. He said the fundamental objective of his proposal was not a power sharing among the four Cambodian parties, but a balance of power that would allow the Cambodian people to decide their destiny themselves.

His excellency said he was firmly confident that all the Cambodian parties would consent to meet again at the Paris conference, which unsuccessfully concluded in August after 1 month of working.

During his stay at the United Nations, His Excellency Son Sann was invited to a reception arranged by U.S. President George Bush on 26 September. He also participated in the performance of the Phchum Ben religious ceremony with the Cambodian monks and people at the United Nations to pay tribute to Cambodian patriotic combatants who have sacrificed their lives on battlefields for the cause of liberating Cambodia's nation from the bloody hands of the Vietnamese aggressors.

Indonesia

Ministers Urge More Trade With Soviet Union

Security Minister Urges 'Boost'

*BK3009074689 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES
in English 26 Sep 89 pp 1, 3*

[Excerpts] Coordinating Minister for Political and Security Affairs Admiral (retired) Sudomo stressed that as a follow-up to President Suharto's visit to the Soviet Union, it was time now to boost trade and economic cooperation between the two countries and Soviet ships are welcome in all Indonesian ports for the purpose.

Sudomo made this remarks after the political and security affairs coordination meeting here Monday [25 September]. He said the crew of the merchant ships "will also be allowed free access on land".

When journalists raised their eyebrows, Sudomo quickly added that the Indonesian people should not leave vigilance and alertness about the latent danger of communism. He said the welcome was due to the protocols reached in the agreement signed by President Suharto and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow recently. "One of the protocols had clearly mentioned about Soviet promise of demilitarization and process of de-ideology, mutual respect, and noninterference." [passage omitted]

Sudomo added the "selective process" of trade will be more to do with the state apparatus. Not all Indonesians will go to that country, he said. He admitted that in the past, Soviet ships were only allowed to visit certain Indonesian ports and their crews were forbidden to land and move freely in the respective ports and the vicinity. [passage omitted]

Junior Minister Sees 'Mutual Benefit'

*BK3009050089 Jakarta Domestic Service
in Indonesian 0000 GMT 30 Sep 89*

[Interview with Junior Minister of Trade Sudrajat Jiwandono by station correspondent Sihombing; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Sihombing] Sir, a trade and economic cooperation agreement between Indonesia and the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow on 11 September. Could you explain the situation of bilateral trade relations before the new agreement was signed?

[Jiwandono] It is true that the Indonesian-Soviet trade volume has not been very large. Both our exports to the Soviet Union and the Soviet Union's exports to Indonesia stand at no more than \$200 million. However, trade relations have been going on for a long time. Such trade relations are based on a trade agreement signed in 1974. The bulk of Indonesia's exports to the Soviet Union consists of our traditional primary commodities.

including rubber, palm oil, tea, coffee, and tin. Meanwhile, Indonesia has imported cotton and various steel products. [word indistinct], various heavy vehicles such as tractors, textile-producing machinery, and fertilizers.

[Sihombing] In trade and economic relations with other countries, the Indonesian Government usually adopts the principle of mutual benefit. We would like to know what benefits Indonesia will reap by expanding economic relations with the Soviet Union?

[Jiwandono] I believe it is correct to adopt such a principle. Our country's trade relations with other countries must be based on our own national interest, but our trade partners obviously also expect profit from the trade relations. This explains why we always adopt the principle of mutual benefit.

Basically, we see the great potential of the Soviet market because we all know that the Soviet Union has a population of 285 million and such a big population definitely constitutes a big market. Therefore, I believe we should indeed develop and expand trade relations with the Soviet Union in the near future. In addition, if we see that the Soviet Union needs the type of commodities that we have, we can provide such commodities. To reiterate, the Soviet Union is a great potential market for our commodities, but we still need to improve ourselves in order to benefit fully from such a big market.

As for non-trade relations, we realize that the Soviet Union has technological superiority in various fields and that we can learn from them. To summarize our earlier discussion, economic and trade relations must indeed be based on mutual benefit.

[Sihombing] We would like to thank you for the interview sir.

Student Ignorance Cited as Reason for Protests

BK2909104389 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0825 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Jakarta, Sept. 29 (OANA-ANTARA)—Chairman of the Indonesian Intelligence Board (Bakin) Major General Sudibyo said here Thursday [28 September] that the recent student protests were not marked by any "matter of principle."

"Their protest mostly resulted from lack of accurate information," he said during a hearing with the House's Commission I, which was led by its deputy chairman J.H. Sumarjono of the Armed Forces (ABRI) faction.

Sudibyo made the statement when commenting on recent student demonstrations in several cities in Indonesia including Bandung.

The lack of accurate information, he said, has made the students rather ignorant about the current developments in the country's socio-political affairs.

Their ignorance and the arrival of "sensitive information" have sparked their emotion and their "dynamism" that later on motivated them to launch several protests, the Bakin chief said when answering a question from Marcel Beding, a Commission I member of the Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI) faction.

Beding during the hearing asked whether or not there is a "link" between the recent student protests and the August 5 incident at the campus of the Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB).

On the date some students of the prestigious institute were reported to have shown contempt to Home Affairs Minister Rudini who visited their campus at the invitation of the ITB rector.

However, he is also of the opinion that the August 5 incident as well as the other protests are mainly aimed at airing something which previously have not been uttered by many "other people."

"After all, there was nothing serious at the ITB campus on the date. It was only the mass media which exaggerated the issue," he answered questions from newsmen.

On the invitation of Home Affairs Minister Rudini to the ITB students to have "a dialogue," he said that the invitation is extended simply because the "proper time" has come to have such a communication forum.

Asked on whether or not the student protests will lead to social frictions, he said that he sees no indication of it.

Sudibyo also said that he will merely monitor such protests and report them to the related institutions.

"If their protests concerned the security aspect I would report them to the Bakorstanas (the agency for coordination of support for national security) and if the education aspect I would report them to the Education and Culture Ministry," the two-star general said.

On the visit of Pope John Paul II to Indonesia from October 9 to 14 he said that there is no problem in the preparations of security aspect.

"I am certain that nothing will happen," he concluded.

Dailies on Cambodia Situation After SRV Pullout

BK0210110689

[Editorial Report] Two Jakarta Indonesian-language dailies—MERDEKA and BERITA BUANA—on 28 September carry editorials on the completion of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

In a 600-word page 5 editorial titled "Post-Vietnam Cambodia," MERDEKA describes the completion of the troop withdrawal on 26 September as "an event of historical importance" for Cambodia. The paper notes: "All Vietnamese troops were withdrawn from Cambodia in accordance with the agreement of the friendly and sovereign countries."

Continuing, the paper disagrees with analyses by Western experts that a civil war will again break out in Cambodia following the Vietnamese withdrawal. However, the paper expects armed clashes to occur in Cambodia, adding that such clashes will be no different from ones taking place in any country where anti-government forces fight the legal government.

MERDEKA criticizes Western experts for misunderstanding Vietnam's past role in Cambodia. The paper does not believe that Vietnam is expansionist. The Vietnamese people fought a long war against colonialists and imperialists, and the Vietnamese troops were in Cambodia to help the Cambodian Government preserve the country's sovereignty. The paper also recalls how China has on several occasions invaded Indochina.

MERDEKA believes that the present Cambodian Government will survive and predicts that the UN-recognized Cambodian resistance forces will eventually face the same fate as the contras in Nicaragua. The paper adds that the Afghan Government remains intact despite the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the country. The paper concludes: "Any assumption that Cambodia will again face a 'civil war' after Vietnam left would be nothing but a 'dream in broad daylight' of a handful of people who do not like a country having its own sovereignty for the sake of all its people."

In a 500-word editorial on page 9 titled "After Vietnam Gets Out of Cambodia," BERITA BUANA notes that three resistance forces—the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk; the Khmer People's National Liberation Front led by Son Sann; and the Khmer Rouge—are conducting guerrilla warfare against the Vietnamese-backed Hun Sen regime. The paper wonders whether the three resistance forces will join the Hun Sen faction in rebuilding Cambodia now that all Vietnamese troops have left the country. The paper also recalls the failure of the international conference on Cambodia.

The paper continues: "What else will the three resistance factions use as a reason to motivate the fighting spirit of their members now that Vietnam has withdrawn from Cambodia? Fighting against Hun Sen and his ilk means fighting against their compatriots. Of course, it would not be as easy as imagined to defeat Hun Sen and his ilk who have been 'left behind' by Vietnam. For example, the mujahidin guerrillas cannot easily control Afghanistan, which was abandoned by the Soviet Union." The paper expects fighting to continue, more refugees to leave the country, and the Cambodian people's sufferings to continue.

BERITA BUANA notes that ASEAN will continue efforts to find a political solution to the Cambodian crisis. Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas has proposed the convening of a third Jakarta informal meeting. Concluding, the paper hopes that "all sides will realize that although Vietnam has 'got out of Cambodia, the

conflict will never end if each side continues to stubbornly impose its own views."

Laos

Cambodian 'Reactionaries' Killed in Champassak

BK2909132989 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] According to a local news report from Champassak Province, on 24 September, some 20 exiled Cambodian reactionaries of the Pol Pot clique from Thailand's Nam Yun District, Ubon Ratchathani Province, infiltrated into Laos and carried out activities in Soukouma District, Champassak Province. They were quickly intercepted by the regional Armed Forces in collaboration with militia-guerrillas and people of the district. A number of the exiled reactionaries were killed.

Further on 'Reactionaries'

BK3009060989 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] As reported earlier, on 25 August 68 exiled Vietnamese reactionaries from two companies—Company 1419 and Company 2589—under the command of Tran Quang Do, from the Van Kiet Center located in Ubon Ratchathani Province in Thailand, crossed the Mekong River at Nonkham village, Khong Chiam District, Ubon Ratchathani Province, into Laos, heading for Lakhonpheng District, Saravane Province.

Further reports from the region said that on 22 September, the regional forces and militiamen and local people of Toumlan and Ta-oi Districts, Saravane Province, intercepted the exiled Vietnamese reactionaries, killing 11, capturing 28, and wounding 1. Later, on 26 September, the regional forces and people in the two districts managed to encircle and attack the rest of them, killing 13 and capturing 8 more. It was also discovered later that a number of the reactionaries died of hunger. Therefore, all 68 exiled Vietnamese reactionaries were totally wiped out or captured by the regional forces and people of Toumlan and Ta-oi Districts.

It was reported that these exiled Vietnamese reactionaries crossed the border from the (Phu Kandeng) mountain in Thailand to the foothills of the (Tako) mountains in Lakhonpheng District. They later moved through Ban Dan Nalam village, entered Toumlan District, and walked to Ta-oi District in order to sneak into Quang Tri Province in southern Vietnam to carry out a protracted scheme of creating disturbances among the Vietnamese people and undermining the fruits of the Vietnamese revolution. However, refusing to allow the exiled reactionaries to encroach on our territory in the region, the Lao Armed Forces and people there meted out suitable punishment against them.

Thai Envoy Informed of Incident

*BK3009114089 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 29 Sep 89*

[Text] This morning, Niran Phanuphong, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand to Laos, paid a farewell call on Thongloun Sisoulit, deputy foreign affairs minister, before returning home after completing his mission in the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. Thongloun Sisoulit thanked and hailed the Thai ambassador for actively contributing to improving bilateral relations between Laos and Thailand. At present, relations between both countries are developing and growing in various fields, thus conforming to the spirit and letter of the Laos-Thailand joint communique dated 25 November 1988.

On the same occasion, Thongloun Sisoulit also informed the Thai ambassador of an untoward incident, which occurred recently. A number of exiled Vietnamese reactionaries under the command of Tran Quang Do crossed the border from Thai territory into the LPDR to carry out a mission of creating disturbances in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The deputy minister requested that the ambassador inform the Thai authorities concerned of the incident so as to find appropriate measures to prevent a recurrence of such development in the future. Both sides were unanimous that it is necessary to safeguard, develop, and further strengthen the brotherly relations between the two countries in the interests of the Lao and Thai peoples.

Commentary Hails 'Punishment'

*BK0210044589 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 1 Oct 89*

[Station commentary: "Implementing Old Schemes of Sabotage by Exiled Vietnamese Reactionaries Will Always Be Punished"]

[Text] As reported earlier, on 25 August, 68 exiled Vietnamese reactionaries, fully equipped with arms, from two companies—Company 1419 and Company 2589—under the command of Tran Quang Do, from the Van Kiet center located in Thailand's Ubon Ratchathani Province, crossed the Mekong River from Nonkham village in Khong Chiam District, Ubon Ratchathani Province, into Lakhonpheng District, Saravane Province, of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. When the exiled Vietnamese reactionaries moved into Toumlan and Ta-oi District, Saravane Province, on 22 September, they were immediately intercepted by the regional Armed Forces and local people of the two districts. Eleven of the reactionaries were killed instantly and 28 others captured as prisoners. Later, on 26 September, the remaining exiled reactionaries were pursued and overcome by the regional Armed Forces and people of the two districts. All of their weapons and equipment were seized.

The act of the exiled Vietnamese reactionaries in crossing the Mekong River into Laos on this occasion was no coincidence. It was in line with the strategic schemes of the imperialists who have intended to subvert and sabotage the stability and security of the three Indochinese peoples, in particular the Vietnamese people. Their plot was to move through Lao territory to an eastern part of Quang Tri Province in southern Vietnam to set up a base from which to infiltrate into the ranks of the Vietnamese people with the hope of subverting and sabotaging Vietnam's revolutionary gains.

This was not the first time that they pursued such evil schemes. Earlier, in July 1987, a group of some 200 exiled Vietnamese reactionaries, commanded by Houang Co Minh, also sneaked across the border from Thailand into southern Lao territory to carry out activities for the same purpose. They were, however, suitably defeated and punished by the militia-guerrillas in collaboration with the regional Armed Forces and local people of Saravane and Sekong Provinces.

The painful lesson should have reminded the exiled reactionaries of the fact that each man gets what he deserves. Laos is an independent country and the Lao people maintain rights and sovereignty over their integral territory. The Lao people have never allowed and will absolutely not allow anyone to intrude into their territory and use it as a base from which to invade other countries.

The punishment of the exiled Vietnamese reactionaries has proved the heroic spirit of the Lao people and their determination to pursue the noble cause of defending their beloved country. In particular, it has shown a good example of the regional Armed Forces and local people of the districts in Saravane Province, who have always maintained readiness to save the lives and property of the people, as well as to defend the territorial integrity and maintain public security in their localities. If the exiled reactionaries fail to learn the painful lesson inflicted on them and if they stubbornly continue to blindly and boldly carry out the schemes to subvert and sabotage the revolutions of the peoples of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia, they will only be punished ever more painfully. The three Indochinese peoples have clearly understood the schemes and tricks of the imperialists and reactionaries who have never abandoned their activities aimed at subverting and sabotaging the tranquillity and happiness of the three Indochinese peoples and disrupting the Laos-Vietnam-Cambodia special solidarity. The Armies and peoples of our three countries have always remained vigilant and closely united to continue the struggle to counter in a timely manner all subversive sabotage schemes of the enemies and the exiled reactionaries, as well as of other criminal elements, to securely defend the revolutionary fruits in each country.

Let our Lao Army and people throughout the country learn of the outstanding example set by the regional

Armed Forces and people of Toumlan and Ta-oi Districts, Saravane Province, who have always maintained vigilance and readiness, and who, throughout the past 10 years or so, have always suppressed and eliminated our enemies who sneaked into Laos to subvert and sabotage the revolution and the building of a new life for the people in the districts. After setting the recent example of thoroughly punishing the exiled Vietnamese reactionaries, the regional Armed Forces and people of Saravane Province are now on the offensive in the battlefields to defend the country and build the economy in order to strengthen their localities. If any enemy dares to stubbornly sneak into their localities to carry out subversion and sabotage schemes, he will undoubtedly be punished.

Vientiane Reception Marks PRC National Day

HK2909125589 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT
29 Sep 89

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 29 (KPL)—Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Laos Liang Feng hosted a reception here on Sept 28 to mark the 40th founding anniversary of the republic (1/10/1949-89).

Among the guests present at the reception were Sali Vongkhamsao, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of economy, planning and finance, Sisavat Keobounphan, mayor of Vientiane, Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, acting-minister for foreign affairs.

Diplomatic envoys and representatives of international organisations to Laos were also present.

The Lao leaders, on this occasion, wished the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China more success in building the country and in transforming it into a more prosperous one. The Lao leaders also expressed hope that the time-honoured relations of friendship and cooperation between the people of the two countries will be further strengthened and developed for the interests of the peoples of both countries, for peace, security and cooperation in Asia and the world over.

Philippines

Reportage on Aftermath, Reaction to Marcos' Death

Manila 'Calm'; Troop Movements Limited
HK3009041389 Baguio City Mountain Province
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Military authorities yesterday denied having issued any alert order to authorize any troop movements in the wake of Marcos' death. Armed Forces chief General Renato de Villa, however, said he had issued an order limiting troop movement to prevent any apprehensions by the public. De Villa also said all troop movement in Metro Manila must first be cleared by the deputy chief of staff for operations. De Villa said the

military has activated a contingency plan to deal with any outbursts of violence by Marcos loyalists.

In Manila, the situation is normal and no untoward incident related to Marcos' death has been reported. This was bared yesterday by top officers of the Western Police District during a command conference presided over by General Alfredo Lim.

Despite the calm, General Lim ordered his officers and men to be on alert for any possible emergency. Lim said he will allow Marcos loyalists to express their sympathies, whether individually or collectively, within rational limits.

Businessmen Not Expecting Unrest

HK0210090589 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 1 Oct 89 p 25

[Text] The death of former president Ferdinand Marcos will not trigger violence that could damage the Philippine economy, and any nervousness it may initially cause will ease, businessmen and stockbrokers said on Friday.

They said local investors did not expect the ousted ruler's death in a Hawaii hospital on Thursday to spark a fresh right-wing challenge to President Corazon Aquino, who has survived five coup attempts since taking power in 1986.

"There is continuing confidence in President Aquino and the democratic structures in place. There is relative stability. Business is bustling, the economy is moving forward," said Aurelio Periquet, president of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Political analysts said Marcos' supporters might stage protests against Aquino's refusal to allow his body to be buried in the Philippines. But the protests were not expected to develop into a violent revolt.

There was some nervous selling in the stock exchanges at the start of Friday's trade but prices later stabilized.

Shares closed mixed, with the Manila Stock Exchange's composite index easing 2.04 points to 1,145.90.

"The market showed a bit of nervousness but this corrected later. In fact some issues closed stronger compared to yesterday," said Jerry Urbina, president of the Manila exchange.

Brokers said Marcos's death did not come as a shock because he had been seriously ill for months.

"The guy had been strapped in bed for several months. The market had discounted his death," said Ramon Gonzales, vice-president of Anscor-Hagedorn Securities.

The local stock market was sophisticated enough to cope with any tension caused by Marcos' death, said Prudencio Somera, vice-president at Coyuto Securities.

"We have a very good market which has been subjected to a number of adverse elements such as high interest rates and peace and order problems," he said.

Bankers said Marcos' death was not likely to affect the local currency, the peso, which had been rising steadily this week after a decline earlier this month.

"I don't think it will affect business. The economy is moving full steam ahead. A lot of businesses are coming in," said Trade and Industry Secretary Jose Concepcion.

He said he did not expect any trouble from supporters of the ex-president. "People are more concerned with the quality of life and their incomes," he said.

"His passing away won't affect the economy one way or the other," said Manuel Morales, chairman of Equitable Banking Corp.

Officials said Marcos' death could help the Philippines in its legal battle to recover billions of dollars that Manila alleges he and his business associates stole from the country.

Mateo Caparas, chairman of the Presidential Commission on Good Government, said he expected the associates to start providing information about the money.

Before Marcos' death they did not come forward because they owed the ex-president a debt of gratitude, Caparas said.

Aquino Says Marcos Ban 'Not Forever'

*HK0210070189 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 1300 GMT 1 Oct 89*

[From the "Magtanong Sa Pangulo" (Ask the President) program with President Corazon Aquino, host Frankie Batacan, and guest Senator Rene Saguisag—recorded; boldface passages broadcast in English]

[Text] [Batacan] Senator, some people have been calling the radio and television stations asking the implications of the return of the Marcos remains to the Philippines. Can you comment on this?

[Saguisag] Frankie, 2 days ago we passed a resolution to condole with the family, to fly the flag at half mast. The issue of Marcos' return was not part of the discussion. But informally, as far as I can see, the leadership—Senator Salonga, Senator Gonzalez, Senator Pimentel—are all supporting the stand taken by the executive. I am of the same opinion because the executive in our system is the access to info data and relevant considerations which we do not know. There is a network of information, diplomatic agents, intelligence agents. So for myself, I am not speaking for the entire Senate, I think the majority are for supporting the president. But this is a decision that cannot be changed, so to speak. This will be subject to continuing review, and the one decision that we go by is for the national interest, the greatest good for the greatest number.

The situation is extraordinary in his case for a Filipino because we are not talking about an ordinary person. But under our Constitution, we adopt the generally accepted principles of international law as part of the law of the land. In history, Batista of Cuba, Faruq of Egypt, Pahlavi of Iran, Somoza of Nicaragua, Trujillo of the Dominican Republic, Hernandez of El Salvador, and Jimenez of Venezuela did not immediately return to their homelands. It is not really very important to return the body. All of us eventually are for his return. Maybe the last illustration I can give is Napoleon. He died on May 5, 1821. We cannot say that it will take that long. But historically, we know that after passions have calmed down, the temporary divisions have dissipated, the new government in 1840—as I said, we are not saying it will take this long—brought the remains of Napoleon and accompanied the body to a triumphal return in France.

We are appealing to the better sense of those who are opposed to us that it is a question of timing. Also there is this alternative, that some of our friends in the opposition, or maybe some other interested parties, are going to submit an amended petition to the Supreme Court. We believe in the rule of law, and we are ready to abide by the court's ruling. Although, speaking again for myself, I think this is basically a policy question, a political question, that is better left to the political departments to recall, meaning the executive and the legislative. We will continue to consult with the people and with our friends with the opposition and with all those who care for the Marcos family.

[Aquino] It's good that you have expressed these things, Senator Saguisag. I think the present situation is quite emotional. There are the rabid Marcos followers, and others are not really in favor of what he did in the past. But I want to tell our people that this decision is not forever, because I will not be here forever either. We are simply thinking of the people's welfare and security. But after some time has passed and things have calmed down—like Napoleon, who returned triumphantly—a similar thing will take place when the people's emotions are no longer so heated up.

Aquino Says Public Supports Decision

*HK0210102589 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 2 Oct 89*

[Report by Mobile 13 reporter Vic Pambuan on news conference by President Corazon Aquino at Malacanang Palace in Manila—date not given]

[Text] People from various sectors of society continue to support my stand to bar the return of former President Marcos' remains to the country. This was asserted by President Aquino to members of the media at a press conference held at Malacanang Palace. The president added that many citizens from various sectors of society from all over the Philippines had told her of their full support of her decision to bar the return of the remains of the former president.

The president said that because the return of Marcos' remains may cause destabilization in the country, it is better not to bar its return. She asked if the people would tolerate possible violence that may be stirred up by Marcos' supporters. Here is the president at the news conference:

[Begin Aquino recording in English] There are also many people from many sectors and they are telling me that they are in full support of my stand to—without even my telling them or informing them of the grave matter—but they...before I asked them [as heard]. They are also very much concerned that whatever economic gains we have been able to accomplish these past so many years will be preserved and strengthened. [end recording]

President Aquino also cited the Supreme Court's ruling that upheld her decision to ban Marcos' return, but stressed that she will respect any decision of the Supreme Court even if it means allowing the return of Marcos' remains.

In addition, the president said that the government will monitor the activities of Marcos loyalists while it awaits a decision from the Supreme Court. She said the government has not received any offer from the Marcos family to begin negotiations on the issue of bringing back the remains of the former president to the country. But she said National Security Adviser Rafael Ileto has been assigned to take care of messages from the Marcos family. From Mobile 13, this is Vic Pambuan reporting from Malacanang.

Marcos Supporters Postpone March

HK0210062589 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0600 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] A so-called March for Justice to begin from Batac, Ilocos Norte to Manila has been temporarily postponed after a petition was submitted calling for the return of Marcos' remains to the country. Sel Baisa for the details.

[Begin Baisa recording] The postponement was announced by Rolando Abadilla, vice governor of Ilocos Norte, after a petition was submitted before the Supreme Court this morning. Abadilla, a former colonel attached to the dissolved National Intelligence and Security Group, said that they will wait for the Supreme Court's ruling before deciding on whether to proceed with the march. He said the postponement is also intended to gather more support for the return of the deposed president's remains. Signatories of the petition included incumbent provincial officials as well as former officials in the Marcos administration. Sel Baisa for the Philippine Broadcasting Service Radio News, Manila. [end recording]

Marcos' Lawyers Ask for Return of Body

HK0210102389 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] A motion has been filed before the Supreme Court by lawyers of former President Ferdinand Marcos

seeking reconsideration of an earlier ruling banning the return of the deposed president. The motion seeks permission for the Marcos family to bring back the late president's remains to the country.

Here is an excerpt of the statement by former Solicitor General Estelito Mendoza on the petition:

[Begin Mendoza recording in English] The position we have taken is that the president is without any power under the Constitution or the law to bar a citizen of the Philippines from returning to the Philippines. And that given the power, we also have submitted that under the Constitution, the right to travel can only be limited on considerations of national security. The ban should not be made on national security considerations, but on the national interest considerations. So, we will not say she is abusing her powers. We are saying that this is a legal question and we have taken a position that she exercised power not vested in her either by the Constitution or by law. [end recording]

Meanwhile, here is a statement by Vice President Salvador Laurel, who is an official of the present administration and who has announced his support for the petition by Marcos' lawyers:

[Begin Laurel recording in English] I think the point here is that the president does not have the power to prevent the mortal remains of a Filipino from being brought home. I think that is the main point. [end recording]

As for former Senator Arturo Tolentino, former President Marcos' running mate in the snap presidential elections, and one of the lawyers of the Marcos family, he has this to say:

[Begin Tolentino recording in English] Now what is important at this stage is the fact that Mr Marcos is dead. The original institution was argued on the basis of Mr Marcos; the rights of Mr Marcos and wife Imelda Marcos are not on [words indistinct]. Since that has become more or less academic because of his death, what will be involved here now will be the rights of Mrs Marcos and children and in-laws. The right to return. They are also petitioners in this petition. So this should be essentially the thrust of the motion for reconsideration that they be allowed to return. Now, incidentally, the law in the Philippines under the Civil Code allows or provides for the spouse or widow in this case, and the children will have the right to the possession and disposition of the corpse of Mr Marcos. And so if Mrs Marcos is allowed to return, naturally that involves her right and the right of her family to bring with them the corpse of Mr Marcos. [end recording]

The lawyers of the Marcos family are hopeful that the issue will be resolved by authorities as soon as possible because it is a national issue.

Paper Notes Lessons of Marcos' Life

*HK3009080989 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 30 Sep 89 p 4*

[Editorial: "We Must Learn From Marcos"]

[Text] Ferdinand Marcos is dead. No other Filipino in recent history so affected the lives of his countrymen as much as he did. But then, no other Filipino has had the opportunity to run the affairs of his country uninterrupted for 20 years, close to 14 years of them as absolute ruler.

Thus, no other Filipino invited such extremes in the people's emotional response. Ferdinand Marcos was either idolized or despised by his people. There was no middle ground.

The death of Mr. Marcos is notable for the absence of pageantry befitting the passing of a leader. It was simply the end of the life of a sick old man. With the kind of life he lived, it seems such an unremarkable way to die—of illness, in a hospital bed, in his old age.

For the longest time, the man was larger than life. He exercised awesome powers, he took risks, made loyal friends and bitter enemies, and surrounded himself in myth and controversy. But he was also an effective leader whose concrete accomplishments, especially early in his presidency, easily won the respect, the admiration of his people.

At the time of his death, however, he was nothing close to the magnificent potentate he was once, in his hey-day. For the magic began to wane early into martial law when the strongman revealed his tragic flaw. The corruption, which he allowed to flourish among his chosen, began chipping away at his image.

The magic of Mr. Marcos finally ended in February 1986 when, threatened by the outrage of his people, he fled Malacanang in a U.S. Air Force helicopter. In exile in Hawaii as a guest of the American Government, he finally had a taste of the helplessness and frustration that his 14 years of martial law gave his people. And when his health began to fail, and his life was petering out, so did the awe and mystery surrounding him. His death on Thursday night snuffed out whatever residue of the old power and charisma was still attached to his name and person.

The tragedy of Mr. Marcos is that today, his people remember him more for his errors and weaknesses. At the apex of his powers, however, Ferdinand Marcos seemed invincible. As he held sway over the life and death of Filipinos and the rise and fall of their personal and political fortunes, he even had some people believing that he and his anting-anting [amulets] allowed him control over his own life.

His widow, Imelda, their three children, and the handful of loyal followers he left behind could never fit into the shoes that Marcos, the leader and master tactician, wore with such magnificence and style at the height of his

power. No one before quite came close to what Marcos turned out to be. And there is no one in the horizon who comes close to what he was.

Thus, we mark with Marcos' death the passing of an era which he dominated so totally with the strength of his intellect, his charisma and his ambition.

We call on the Filipino nation to reflect on the life of this unique individual, a life that was played to the fullest and that touched—for better and for worse—the existence of so many. We must ponder upon it and learn the many lessons it teaches, especially about the responsibilities of leadership, and the transitoriness of power, popularity and wealth.

Official Says Bases Treaty With U.S. Possible

*HK3009043389 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 29 Sep 89 p 3*

[Article by staff members Gerry Zaragoza and Chay Florentino]

[Text] The Philippine Government may just agree to a new bases agreement if its demands are met by Washington.

Acting Foreign Secretary Manuel Yan disclosed this possibility yesterday even as President Aquino formally accepted the U.S. proposal to begin talks on military bases this December.

She, however, added that the discussions "may or may not" lead to a new agreement.

Her acceptance, she said, would only mean that a Philippine panel would meet with an American panel. The most that both panels could arrive at is a decision to hold further discussions on a new treaty.

After seeing off visiting U.S. Vice President Danforth Quayle at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport yesterday, Yan, however, said that "if the terms are right" the talks could lead to a new treaty for the continued presence of U.S. military facilities in the country after 1991 when the current agreement expires.

Quayle, in a two-minute departure statement after a three-day visit here, expressed confidence that both the Philippines and the United States would reach a "mutually acceptable agreement."

"I am hopeful that that mutually acceptable agreement would be one of a long-time involvement of the United States of America," Quayle said.

The U.S. proposal to begin talks this December was contained in U.S. President George Bush's letter, dated Sept. 15, 1989, to President Aquino which Quayle delivered to Malacanang.

It was also seen as a reaction of the U.S. Government to Mrs. Aquino's recent statements, particularly to the press, indicating that the Philippines was ready to discuss late this year the future of U.S. military facilities here.

In a brief statement announcing her acceptance of the U.S. proposal, Mrs. Aquino said the Philippine panel, which has yet to be constituted, would be guided by "what we believe to be in our national interest and no other."

All concerned sectors, both private and public, including the Joint Legislative-Executive Bases Council, would be consulted, she added.

Danforth and his wife Marilyn left past 10 a.m. for Malaysia. Quayle also visited Japan and South Korea on his Asian tour.

"I leave here with a strong sense that the future relationship between the U.S. and the Philippines will be an enduring and positive relationship," Quayle said. He also said he would personally convey President Aquino's "positive message" to Bush in Washington.

Vice President Salvador H. Laurel told reporters that in his talk with Quayle Wednesday, the American official was most concerned about three issues: bases, democratization and the insurgency.

Laurel and his wife Celia, along with Yan, saw the Quayles off.

Yan said the December talks would start off on such "organizational matters" as procedures, scope and frequency of meetings, but would lead to actual negotiations for a treaty.

"What will you sit down for if you will not negotiate a new treaty?" Yan asked. His statement virtually unmasked the Government's intention to get the best possible terms in exchange for a new treaty, dispelling notions that President Aquino's options remained open.

"We are open (to a new bases agreement) if the terms are right," Yan said. Should the U.S. fail to come across, there would be no treaty, he added.

House Speaker Foresees Referendum on U.S. Bases

HK3009021589 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Despite opposition from Senate leaders, the House of Representatives will approve next week a bill calling for a referendum on the U.S. military bases issue in the event that a draft agreement is reached by Philippine and American negotiators. House Speaker Ramon Mitra told a press conference that under the bill, the referendum will be held before the draft agreement is sent to the Senate for ratification, adding that the U.S. Senate should subject the draft agreement to the same ratification process.

Mitra brushed aside the stiff opposition from Senate President Jovito Salonga who earlier rejected the idea of having a referendum because it could preempt any action that the Senate might make in the treaty ratification process.

Senators Vow To Block Referendum

HK0210042489 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 2 Oct 89 pp 1, 8

[Report by staff writer Philip M. Lustre Jr.]

[Text] Senators vowed yesterday to block the enactment of a bill filed in the House of Representatives calling for an early referendum on the U.S. military bases here, despite the support given by local officials and church leaders to the proposed measure.

According to Senate President Jovito Salonga and Senate Minority Leader Juan Ponce Enrile, the senators will junk the House bill because it violates Section 25, Article 18 of the Constitution, which bans all foreign military bases here.

The House is set to approve the measure this week. Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr. has been pushing for its enactment, despite opposition from some 40 congressmen who said it was unconstitutional.

In the U.S., the administration of President Bush has offered to step up its military cooperation with the strategically located city state of Singapore, the ASSOCIATED PRESS reported.

"We've told them that we're prepared to send a small number of fighter aircraft there on a temporary basis," said a high-level Pentagon official, who spoke to the AP on condition of anonymity.

Philippine senators insisted that the 1987 Constitution defines the step-by-step procedure in tackling the bases question.

But Manila Archbishop Jaime Cardinal Sin, an influential Church leader, has voiced support for the referendum, proposed to be held immediately after the renegotiation of a new bases treaty, but before its submission to the Senate for enactment.

"I think the people should be consulted," Sin had said, adding that he thinks many Filipinos support the retention of the U.S. bases.

Renato Reyes, president of the 1,500-strong Municipal Mayors' League of the Philippines (MMLP), likewise voiced his personal support, suggesting the mobilization of barangay officials to determine the people's sentiments, especially those in the grassroots.

Reyes said he would meet with members of the MMLP Executive Committee to firm up their stand on the bases question, but stressed that "public sentiment or opinion is needed to determine the true feelings of the entire Filipino people."

Upon approval, the House bill automatically goes to the Senate for similar approval. If approved by the two chambers the bill goes to the president for signing into law.

The Constitution, according to Enrile, allows a foreign military base here only on the condition that a new treaty is drafted and ratified by the Senate.

The referendum, he said, could only be held if Congress decides to call for one after the Senate ratifies a new bases treaty and not prior to the drafting of a new bases treaty.

At least 15 senators have expressed opposition to the retention of the bases. They have signed a resolution, expressing the Senate sense that the bases should be dismantled upon expiration of the Military Bases Agreement on September 16, 1991.

"It (the House bill) will be defeated on the Senate floor," said Sen. Agapito Aquino, one of the 15 solons who signed the Senate resolution.

"It stands no chance of being approved," Sen. Joseph Estrada said on the "Manu-Mano" radio program over station DZXL.

Senate Majority Leader Teofisto Guingona Jr., Senators Aquilino Pimentel Jr., Orlando Mercado, and Heherson Alvarez said in separate interviews that they would sit on the House measure.

Meanwhile, the Pentagon official said that the U.S. has no interest in replacing its Philippine bases with those in Singapore, primarily because the facilities there are limited by the size of the tiny city-state, the AP report said.

The U.S. would make use of the facilities to position aircraft there, make ship calls and do some repair work, the official said.

NPA's Salas Says Bases Treaty May Cause War

HK0210043789 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 2 Oct 89 p 8

[Report by correspondent Julie Javellana]

[Text] Former New People's Army (NPA) chieftain Rodolfo Salas warned yesterday that an extension of the Military Bases Agreement (MBA) could trigger a civil war.

But Salas assured reporters who visited his detention cell at Camp Crame that the civil war would not be spearheaded by the NPA. Although the rebels pose a major threat to the government, Salas said "they do not yet have the capability to overthrow the forces of the government."

Salas, who observed his third year at the stockade yesterday, said larger sectors of society, particularly political groups other than the legal left, would join in the fight against the administration to end the tenure of the U.S. bases here. The MBA expires in September 1991.

He said this was mainly because public opinion was being formed by the newspapers and other forms of media, including the statesmen themselves who included

the topic of the bases in most of their speeches and reports, it being a crucial issue.

"Habang papalapit yung end ng MBA, lalo ring lumalakas ang pressure at ganoon na rin yung tension sa national politics." [As the MBA termination is approaching, the pressure and tension in national politics are greater.] Salas said, adding that most of the opinion now circulating was anti-bases.

Even other political parties had already their own stand, most of which against the bases' stay, Salas said.

The businessmen, Salas said, would be bound to react negatively toward the bases retention.

This is because, he said, some of these businessmen with dealings with bases residents and later found to have participated in anti-bases rallies would be denied further entry to the facilities to meet their clients.

He specifically cited the example of an Angeles rattan furniture dealer who had been denied deliveries to her customers inside the bases compound with the cancellation of her base pass because she happened to be an officer of the Anti-Nuke Movement in Angeles City.

Salas also said that if released from detention, he would go back to trade unionism, a job he had before the declaration of martial law.

He said it was the declaration of martial law which led him to the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Peasants Set To Begin Protests, Strike

HK2509045389 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 25 Sep 89 p 6

[Report by staff writer Hernan Melencio]

[Text] The militant Kulusang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas (KMP) [Peasants Movement of the Philippines] is set to pitch camp in front of the Department of Agriculture building today to launch a series of protest rallies that will culminate in a nationwide peasant strike or "aklasang magbubukid" next month, the start of the harvest season.

Jaimie Tadeo, KMP chairman, said that the move, supported by 35 farmers' organizations and members of the Congress for a People's Agrarian Reform (CPAR), is aimed at pressuring the government into granting the demands of the farmers for a higher support price for palay [rice at any stage prior to husking], subsidies and support services.

A KMP manifesto said that coordinated protest actions will also be held in selected regions and provinces in the coming harvest season. Aside from rallies and demonstrations in concerned government agencies, the aklasan [protest] also calls for the withholding of palay and other

agricultural products, boycott of land rent to big landowners, farmworkers' strike, non-payment of interest on loans and forcible occupation of sequestered, idle and abandoned lands.

The farmers are demanding that the government raise the price for palay to P [peso] 5 a kilo while providing low-interest credits and loans, roll back the prices of fertilizers, abolish the payment for irrigation, maintain the price of rice at P6.50 a kilo and write off the debts they contracted from the old Masagana 99 program.

In an earlier dialogue with the KMP, Agriculture Secretary Carlos Dominguez said that he agrees in principle to the demands of the peasants but the present financial condition of his department only allows for a P4.50-a-kilo increase in the support price of palay. The rest of the demands, he said, could not be met unless Congress decides to increase the budgetary allocation of his office and the National Food Authority.

"Hindi sapat ang pumapayag sila sa demand. Dapat maglaan ng pondo para dito (It is not enough that the government agrees to our demands. It should provide funds for this purpose)," Tadeo said.

The KMP boss also said that some 500 to 1,000 KMP members will join today's camp-out rally. The number of participants is expected to swell while the issues remained unresolved. Coordinations are being made for "lakbayang" marches from Malolos, Bulacan to Manila and from Binan, Laguna to Manila where some 20,000 farmers are expected to participate, he said.

If non-agricultural workers stage general strikes and teachers go on mass leave, peasants and farm workers have their aklasang magbubukid [peasants' protest], the KMP manifesto said.

2 Soldiers Killed, 5 Injured in Basilan Clash

HK3009081089 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 30 Sep 89 pp 1, 6

[Report by staff writer Miguel C. Genovea and correspondent Noemi Alcala]

[Text] Two Marines were killed and five others were seriously wounded in an encounter with Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) rebels in Sumisip, Basilan, on Tuesday, military reports said yesterday.

Also yesterday, the House of Representatives voted to revise its legislative calendar in the third regular session to allow its members to participate in the campaign for the ratification of the Organic Act on Autonomy for Muslim Mindanao in a plebiscite on November 19.

Reports reaching Camp Aguinaldo identified the slain Marines as Pfc. Delfin Tendero and Pfc. Rogelio Estoesta.

Wounded were Sgt. James Salmorin, Sgt. Reynaldo Abraham, Cpl. Allan Ancas, Pfc. Leonilo Sodivila, and Citizens Armed Forces Geographic Unit (CAFGU) member Jumdal Kudarat.

Reports said elements of the 36th Marine Company, the Marine Battalion Landing Team (MBLT), were conducting combat operations in the vicinity of Barangay Abong Abong, Sumisip, when they chanced upon a group of armed MNLF rebels.

The gun battle lasted over two hours, after which the rebels withdrew toward nearby Barangay Sampinit. The number of casualties on the rebels' side was not immediately determined.

Meanwhile, the revision of the House legislative calendar, contained in Resolution 33 and sponsored by Speaker Pro Tempore Antonio Cuenco, was made on the request of the House members.

Cuenco gave assurances that the changes would neither affect the number of session days of both the Senate and the House of Representatives nor violate the constitutional provision relative to the session days.

NPA Rebel Dead, 2 Captured in Oriental Mindoro

HK0210051189 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0400 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Report by Rey Rodriguez]

[Text] Based on a delayed report from Oriental Mindoro Constabulary Command that reached the PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] office in Camp Crame, a section of the PC Cafgu [Civilian Armed Forces Geographical Unit] led by First Lieutenant Alexander Acebeda was carrying out a security operation in Sitio Mapalad, Barangay Cabugaw, Mulaka town when they encountered an undetermined number of NPA [New People's Army] rebels. The rebels, who were armed with high-powered guns, exchanged fire with the PC and Cafgu operatives. The firefight lasted 30 minutes. The rebels fled, leaving two comrades who were immediately captured. The body of the woman rebel, identified as Comrade Ruby, was left behind. The Mindoro Constabulary Command identified the prisoners as Nonoy Basa, alias Comrade Noli; and Jose Kasibgisig, alias Comrade Pedro. A communist flag, a homemade shotgun, two grenades, two combat packs, subversive documents, some medicine, and clothes were recovered from the site of the clash.

Israel Regrets Reported Recognition of Palestine

HK3009081789 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 30 Sep 89 p 1

[Report by staff member Patrick Paez]

[Text] The Philippines has recognized the state of Palestine, joining 91 other countries, mostly Arab, in supporting the Palestinian Liberation Organization's (PLO) struggle for an independent homeland.

In turn, the PLO pledged to respect the Philippine Constitution and its "territorial integrity," ostensibly to assure the Aquino administration that it will cease supporting the secessionist Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

This was contained in an "instrument of mutual recognition" signed by Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus and his PLO counterpart, Faruq Qaddumi, at the United Nations General Assembly in New York Thursday.

A joint statement by Manglapus and Qaddumi issued here said "The Republic of the Philippines recognizes the state of Palestine and respects its right to independent statehood. The Philippines further accepts PLO as sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

The government's decision to open formal ties with the PLO came amid threats by the MNLF and other secessionist groups to disrupt the Nov. 19 plebiscite for the Organic Act on Muslim Mindanao.

Manglapus and Qaddumi, who was supposed to visit the country last May, also agreed to further talks on the establishment of diplomatic missions here and possibly in Tunisia where the PLO has set up a government-in-exile under PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat.

Israeli Ambassador Yoav Behiri said it was "regrettable that the Philippines found it necessary to follow the trend of non-democratic countries which have recognized Palestine."

Behiri denounced the PLO as a "terrorist" organization which is not likely to live up with its commitments to the Philippine Government.

Foreign Undersecretary Manuel Yan was optimistic that whatever strain in Philippine-Israel relations arising from its recognition of the PLO would not last long. He said other countries have succeeded in keeping their relations with both Israel and Palestine.

Thailand

VOFA Reports Sitti Meeting With Cheyney

BK3009065389 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai
1030 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Weekly news conference by Pratyathawi Tawethikun, deputy director of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, in Bangkok on 29 September—recorded]

[Excerpt] On 26 September, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila met with U.S. Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney and Under Secretary of State Paul Wolfowitz at the U.S. Defense Department. The purpose of the meeting was to seek U.S. military assistance. As

you already knew, the U.S. military assistance was decreasing considerably and continually.

Another topic of discussion with the U.S. officials was a purchase of ground support aircraft and U.S. technical assistance and training for Thai Armed Forces personnel. We have been informed that there is likely to be a problem with U.S. military assistance due to the decrease in the U.S. defense budget. But we have been given assurances that, although U.S. military assistance will decrease due to U.S. budget constraints, it does not mean that Thailand's importance to the United States has diminished.

The United States will favorably consider the Thai Air Force's request to buy ground support aircraft. It is not likely Thailand will receive the requested increase in training assistance this year, but the United States will be able to grant this increase in fiscal year 1990. [passage omitted]

Soviet Officials View Cambodia, Cam Ranh Bay

BK3009024889 Bangkok THE NATION in English
30 Sep 89 p 1

[Report by Suthichai Yun]

[Text] Moscow—The Soviet Union, while supporting Thai Premier Chatchai Chunhawan's initiatives on Cambodia, does not rule out the possibility of a unilateral withdrawal from Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay.

But a senior official of the Soviet Foreign Ministry told THE NATION in the Soviet capital that he was fearful of a bloodbath in Cambodia after the Vietnamese pullout with the Khmer Rouge mounting military offensives.

"Of course, we are quite confident that the Hun Sen government in Phnom Penh will be able to stand up to the challenge after the Vietnamese withdrawal. But I am afraid blood will be shed with the Khmer Rouge taking advantage of the situation," said the official.

Vitaliy B. Koutchouk, deputy director in charge of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Pacific and Southeast Asian Affairs, said in an interview at his office that the Soviet Union is in favour of Prime Minister Chatchai's recent initiatives to invite all Cambodian factions for informal talks following the failure in the Paris talks.

"We are also in favour of a comprehensive solution in Cambodia. We support a ceasefire in that country after the Vietnamese pullout. We also want to see a cutoff of military supplies to all warring factions in Cambodia," the senior official said.

Soviet officials believe that the United Nations should "do something concrete" about the Cambodian problem. One of them suggested that the UN General Assembly this year should adopt a resolution calling for a ceasefire and a cessation of military supplies to all factions in Cambodia.

"We should make the United Nations look better in the eye of Vietnam and the Phnom Penh government because the world body has all these years recognized only the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK). Now that the Vietnamese troops are out, what is there to condemn Vietnam for in the UN resolution?" the Soviet official asked.

He said the Soviet Union also harbours anxiety over the absence of an ICM [international control mechanism] in Cambodia.

"We know from our experience in Afghanistan that it is very important to have an ICM under such circumstances. But then, the Khmer Rouge took a very tough, uncompromising stand on the issue," the Soviet official said.

Another senior Soviet official commented: "We are for a comprehensive solution in Cambodia. And we can't ask our Vietnamese friends not to withdraw from Cambodia. After all, that's what the world has been demanding Hanoi to do. We know Hun Sen will survive. He has proposed a political power-sharing formula and that shows goodwill on his part. I don't think anybody in Cambodia, when the free voting comes, will want the Khmer Rouge to return."

On the question of Soviet foreign military presence, Koutchouk suggested that at some point in the near future, it is not unlikely that Moscow may withdraw from its military facilities in Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay unilaterally.

He said that the Soviet Union has not made it a condition that the United States must pull out of Subic Bay in the Philippines in exchange for Moscow's dismantling of its facilities in Cam Ranh Bay.

"We have suggested that the United States should leave the Philippines and that we, too, are willing to do the same in Vietnam. We have set year 2000 or earlier as the deadline when we will have no more Soviet troops stationed in other countries' territories. We hope other countries will do the same," he said.

Soviet scholars and officials, in a series of interviews with THE NATION in the Soviet Union last week, expressed a similar line of thinking—that Moscow will soon move out of Cam Ranh Bay.

"I don't think Vietnam will mind if we pull out of Cam Ranh Bay. After all, the military facilities there have been used for our own benefits—not to protect Vietnam. In other words, we have used Cam Ranh for our own purposes, not to serve Vietnam although it must be admitted that the Soviet naval presence there does represent a stabilizing factor there," the Soviet foreign ministry official suggested.

The Soviet official said Moscow does understand the more complicated nature of the American military presence in the Philippines. "We realize that the American military presence in the Philippines has provided economic and social benefits to that country and it's not

easy for Washington to withdraw without some serious consideration on both sides," the Soviet official said.

He added that the Soviet Union has "started the ball rolling" by proposing the reduction of military confrontation in Asia and the Pacific by cutting down on base facilities and fleets as well as nuclear warheads "to introduce a measure of trust."

Soviet officials expressed satisfaction at the improved relations between Vietnam and China. "But when we set up our facilities at Cam Ranh Bay, we didn't have China in mind as a threat to Vietnam, mind you" the official added.

"We are prepared to give it (Cam Ranh Bay) up," the Soviet official said, almost emphatically.

The deteriorating economic conditions are evidently the main reason behind Moscow's move towards reducing its military presence abroad—and senior Soviet foreign policy as well as economic planners interviewed for this article were unanimous on this score.

"You can be sure that we aren't increasing our military assistance to Vietnam while our country is under such a sad state of economic affairs. Under Gorbachev, the policy is to befriend all countries regardless of political ideologies. The old cold-war mentality is gone. We are inviting everybody to come in and invest in our country. Obviously, it would be foolhardy for anyone to think that we are still channelling assistance to Vietnam the same way as before," another senior official said.

PRC Ambassador Reviews Sino-Thai Relations

BK0110091889 Bangkok Domestic Service in English
0000 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Speech by PRC Ambassador to Thailand Li Shichun on 1 October; place not given—read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Today is the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, and, on this happy occasion, I have the great pleasure to be invited by the state broadcasting station of Thailand to make a speech on the radio to the Thai listeners.

On 1 October 1949, the founding of the People's Republic of China was proclaimed. From then on, the Chinese nation has stood up. Now, after 40 years of arduous struggle, the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the government, has established an independent and comparatively comprehensive industrial system and the national economic system on the ruins left over by the old China, and turned the poor and blank old China into a country with the beginning of prosperity. [passage omitted reviewing China's economic achievements]

China has all along been pursuing the independent foreign policy of peace and has developed friendly relations with all countries in the world on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. Up to now, China has established diplomatic relations with 139 countries.

We are very happy to see that the past 14 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations with China and Thailand have witnessed a rapid and all-round development in the friendly relations between our two countries. The state leaders of our two countries maintained frequent exchanges of visits, and the contacts between the two peoples spread to all fields.

The total trade volume between the two countries went up from more than 20 million U.S. dollars in the earlier period after the establishment of diplomatic relations to 1.1 billion U.S. dollars, an increase of more than 50 times. The two-way investment is active with the total amounting to more than 400 million U.S. dollars.

The interflow of culture, science, and technology has been increasing year after year. On international affairs, particularly on the Cambodian question, both sides have maintained close consultations and good cooperation and made unremitting efforts for bringing about a comprehensive, just, and reasonable settlement. The Sino-Thai relations may be raised as a model of friendly coexistence between the countries with different social systems.

I would like here to specially refer to that following the visits to China by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Maha Vachiralongkorn, Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon, and Her Royal Highness Princess Kanlayaniwatthana. Her Royal Highness Princess Chulaphon also paid a successful visit to China last December, making new contributions to further promoting the understanding and friendship between our two peoples. Chinese Premier Li Peng and Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, one after another, exchanged visits soon after they assumed their respective offices. It is just the great attention of the governments and the leaders of our two countries that has become an important guarantee of the constant development in the Sino-Thai relations.

The Chinese Government and people highly cherish the Sino-Thai friendship and are willing, together with the Thai Government and people, to make joint efforts in continuously pushing the friendly cooperative relations between our two countries to be developed further in depth and in width.

Finally, please allow me to take this opportunity to extend my cordial greetings and best wishes to all the people of Thailand, and my highest tributes and heartfelt thanks to the personalities of various circles who have over a long period of time been working for the Sino-Thai friendship. May the friendly cooperative relations between China and Thailand be constantly strengthened and developed and the friendship between the Chinese and Thai peoples grow with each passing day. Thank you.

Official Denies Backing Anti-SRV Subversives

*BK0110073089 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai
1 Oct 89 pp 1, 21*

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Pratyathawi Tawethikun, deputy director of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, informed MATICHON that he has not received any report about the Vietnamese protest [that Thailand is backing anti-Vietnam activities] from the Thai Embassy in Hanoi. He said if Vietnam Radio really reported the protest, it showed that Vietnam wanted to divert attention from the real issue, the withdrawal of Vietnamese soldiers, the authenticity of which is doubted by the international community.

Pratyathawi said the Vietnamese allegation is a joke because Thailand does not have the capacity to support any element to subvert another country. Therefore, the allegation is groundless. He said: "Whether or not relations between Thailand and Vietnam will deteriorate depends on future Vietnamese actions." If the Vietnam broadcast was real, Thailand might go on the air to retaliate.

Chatchai Expresses Condolences on Marcos Death

*BK0210102589 Bangkok TNA in English 0420 GMT
2 Oct 89*

[Text] Bangkok, Oct. 2 (OANA-TNA)—Thai Prime Minister Gen. Chatchai Chunhawan expressed his condolence to the death of Philippine former President Ferdinand Marcos as a loss of one of Thailand's close friends. TNA news despatch from Oslo said Saturday [30 September].

The despatch said Gen. Chatchai, who is on a twelve-day official visit to European countries, said during President Marcos' tenure, Thailand and the Philippines had good relations. His departure meant Thailand had lost one of its friends.

He, himself, will send a letter of condolences to President Marcos' wife, said the despatch.

Meanwhile, Foreign Ministry's Deputy Spokesman Pratyathawi Thawethikun said the department had a sympathy for the former President Marcos decease, who in the past time was a good friend to Thailand.

However, Thailand will not involve in the Philippines' internal affairs whether to have Marcos' funeral in his own country or not. Thailand [is] only interested in the security of Philippines and that of the Southeast Asia, he said.

Sitthi Gives Speech at UN General Assembly

*BK3009022789 Bangkok THE NATION in English
30 Sep 89 p 8*

[“Excerpts” of speech by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila before the UN General Assembly in New York on 29 September]

[Text] Developments over the past year enable me to maintain a high degree of hope and optimism. But it is also clear that numerous and substantial tasks remain before us.

Detente and relaxation of tensions among the major powers have not translated in all cases into resolutions of outstanding regional and global issues. In many cases, what is urgently required is a more active intercession on the part of an impartial international body such as the United Nations.

It is an opportune time for the United Nations to act with increased vigour. We should not let the opportunity provided by a more favourable international environment pass us by.

The dream of a free Namibia needs to be realized with the full implementation of the United Nations Plan for the Independence of Namibia. The return to Namibia after 30 years of exile of Mr Sam Nujoma, the courageous nationalist, augured well and should be a positive step for peace in the country.

Sadly, no significant progress has been made in neighbouring South Africa. The bankrupt policy of apartheid continues. The United Nations must continue to impress upon Pretoria to make the necessary transition, by focusing attention on the issue and by maintaining political and economic pressure.

In the Middle East, the question of Palestine also remains unresolved. The Palestine Liberation Organization's acceptance of Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 was a major step forward. Yet peace is not at hand. The inalienable rights of the Palestinians are still being denied.

The Intifadah is a manifestation of the struggle for freedom that continues unabated in the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza.

Earlier this morning, I listened to President Mubarak's speech with great interest. My delegation feels that the Egyptian ten-point plan concerning elections in the occupied territories, and President Mubarak's invitation for Israeli and Palestinian representatives to hold discussions in Cairo, are steps in the direction of peace worthy of the support of all parties concerned.

As we look north from Palestine, we see the continuation of another conflict which has caused so much suffering and so many deaths. For many years, members of the international community have tried hard but in vain to end the bloodshed in Lebanon. A political solution through national reconciliation is desperately needed in Lebanon.

I welcome the Arab League Committee's Sept 16 announcement proposing a new peace plan for Lebanon.

Closer to home, developments concerning the Korean Peninsula continue to be very important to the question of peace and stability in Northeast Asia. For this reason,

the unification initiative by President No Tae-u deserves serious consideration. Furthermore, we would welcome any move by the Koreans to join this organization if they so desired.

The question of Kampuchea also remains resolved. The General Assembly has for ten years laid down guidelines for the restoration of peace and security in that war-torn country. Only a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem in a comprehensive manner can assure a return to peace and order in that country. A solution which addresses only one or two out of the multitude of aspects for a comprehensive settlement will invite prolonged hostilities and impose further hardship on the Kampuchean.

My delegation notes the announced withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea. But in the absence of United Nations supervision, control and verification, we are unable to be confident that all the foreign troops have left. And indeed, the reality on the ground at present appears to be one of intensified fighting.

My delegation believes that it is crucial and most pragmatic for the United Nations to be intimately involved in the implementation of any peace plan for Kampuchea. The institutional expertise and long experience of the United Nations are universally acknowledged, especially in the area of peace-keeping and in the preparations for and supervision of free, fair and democratic elections. The same applies to the repatriation of the half a million Kampuchean refugees and displaced persons. A central role for the United Nations in reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts for Kampuchea will also be vitally important.

My delegation welcomes the report of progress made in the disarmament talks between the United States and the Soviet Union. This week from this same podium, the President of the United States and the Soviet Foreign Minister made important proposals on the subject of chemical weapons. We welcome both proposals as significant initiatives marking a major step toward the global elimination of all types of chemical weapons. Another problem which affects all of us on this planet as we approach the beginning of the 21st century is the environment—our common environment. How well humankind may survive into the next century depends upon how well we preserve and conserve the earth's environment.

The list of serious environmental problems grows ever longer. We pollute the air we breathe, the water that we drink, the soil that we till. We let loose chemicals that puncture holes in the ozone layer, and we dump our dangerous unwanted toxic wastes upon one another. At this rate, we cannot hope to pass on to our posterity the environmental heritage entrusted to us by preceding generations of humanity.

I am pleased to share with the Assembly my government's own modest effort, addressed in our current National Economic and Social Development Plan. Logging concessions have been revoked. Urgent measures

are being made in reforestation. We have also designated 1989 as the Year of Natural Resources Preservation and Environmental Protection. We will intensify public awareness of environmental issues.

But environmental issues cannot be successfully tackled by single nations or even groups of nations. It requires the universal support and effort that can only be marshalled by the United Nations. We must devise common strategies to combat these pressing problems at the national, regional and international levels. Our common strategies must be based on full awareness of these problems and dangers.

It is correct and urgently necessary that environmental protection should also be at the top of the regional development agenda. For this reason, my delegation commends ESCAP [Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific] for its proposed convening of a Ministerial-level Conference on The Environment for Asia and the Pacific in 1990. We will encourage this conference to produce practical guidelines and measures for immediate implementation. This conference should serve as an important step toward the convening of the UN Conference on Environment and Development in 1992.

Another problem of grave concern and magnitude that threatens us all because it recognizes no boundaries is drugs. We support those who have declared "war on drugs" because war is what it takes to combat and to vanquish this menace.

In one major aspect of the international life, the critical importance of interdependency needs to be further underlined. This is in the economic and developmental fields.

My country and most of those within my region believe in an open multilateral trading system. The ASEAN group of countries are our partners. So now are the Pacific rim countries. Together we hope to spur growth and development for the Asia and Pacific area as a whole. We see this expanded regional cooperation as a means to promote a multilateral trading system, which is outward-looking and in harmony with the GATT.

Officer Reports on Security Situation in South

*BK2809154189 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai
27 Sep 89 p 3*

[Report on news conference by 4th Army Region Spokesman Colonel Banchon Chawansin in Nakhon Si Thammarat Province on 26 September]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] At a news conference on 26 September in Nakhon Si Thammarat Province, Colonel Banchon Chawansin, spokesman of the 4th Army Region, said there were about 150-200 communists in the area under the jurisdiction of the 4th Army Region, most of whom were not devoted to the communist ideology but sought selfish interests by extortion and demanding ransom payments.

Banchon said terrorist bandits continue to create problems for people in the five southern border provinces. They tried to show their influence by carrying out bombing incidents and demanding protection money.

Many Communist Party of Malaya terrorists have surrendered themselves to the Thai officials. Thai officials have searched for these terrorists' hideouts and carried out continued suppression campaigns against the remainder in order to bring happiness to every ethnic group in the south.

During the 1989 fiscal year to date, the 4th Army Region carried out 19 operations, which resulted in 24 clashes; the seizure of 53 camps, 88 weapons, 14,188 rounds of ammunition, 3,779 pieces of explosives; the surrender of 91 people (32 communist terrorists, 17 terrorist bandits, and 12 Chinese communists); the capture of 17 people (9 communist terrorists, 8 terrorist bandits, and 2 Chinese communists); and the deaths of 2 others. The officials suffered three dead and nine wounded.

Eastern Seaboard Defense Plan Put on Hold

*BK2909003389 Bangkok THE NATION in English
29 Sep 89 p 4*

[Text] The Royal Thai Navy (RTN) has decided to put on hold a costly plan to establish a sophisticated defence system to protect the Eastern Seaboard industrial zone, after the Budget Bureau insisted that the government has no money to fund it, the RTN chief said yesterday.

Adm Praphat Kritsanachan told reporters that the Navy has modified its blueprint for the integrated system to trim the appropriations it is seeking from the government, but the more modest version failed to win support from the Budget Bureau.

"The Budget Bureau said that the government may not be able to fund the revised scheme and I think we'd better not keep it in the drawer," he told reporters.

The RTN revised its plan at the instruction of the Cabinet, which earlier ruled that the original blueprint would be too expensive.

Chawalit's Possible Future Plans Examined

*BK0110051789 Bangkok THE NATION in English
1 Oct 89 p 7*

[Commentary by Phongsak Sisot]

[Text] What has Army Commander Chawalit Yongchayut been doing lately? Since the announcement on Sept 14 of the annual military reshuffle, which saw the rise of the Class 5 (graduates of the Chunlachomklao Royal Military Academy in 1957) to powerful posts in the Army, General Chawalit has been keeping a low profile amid reports that he is preparing to start a new political party.

General Chawalit, who is also acting-supreme commander, has not commented on these reports. But Deputy Supreme Commander Phat Akkhanitbut told reporters last week that General Chawalit was busy with inspection trips to the Thai-Cambodian border areas and with receiving foreign military leaders visiting Thailand as his guests. "I don't think he (General Chawalit) has time to form a new political party," said General Phat, who was a classmate of General Chawalit in Class 1.

In recent weeks, several groups of senior bureaucrats and military officers who retired yesterday had paid courtesy calls on the army chief at his Suan Phuttan residence. They included a team from the Interior Ministry led by permanent Secretary Phisan Munlasatsathon. Also occasionally seen at the army chief's residence are Amnuai Wirawan, executive chairman of Bangkok Bank, and a few other prominent politicians.

But General Phat cautioned reporters against reading too much into these visits, saying that the army chief has regularly received guests from various fields at his residence.

"Let's think about how to improve the standard of living of the people, national development and national security, but leave all nonsense aside," General Phat said.

Also widely reported was the early retirement of Army Chief of Staff Charuai Wongsayan, who might resign a few months before his retirement is due at the end of next September. General Charuai, also a classmate of General Chawalit, has been tipped to be secretary-general of the new party being formed by General Chawalit, according to press reports.

General Chawalit a few weeks ago declined an offer from Premier Chat Chai Chunhawan for him to hold the defence minister's post, saying that if he wanted to enter politics, he would do it through an election rather than through political appointment. He would love to form a party and stand in an election in Nonthaburi, where he used to live.

But so far General Chawalit has maintained that he has not made a decision one way or the other about what to do in politics.

His aides reported that General Chawalit told them shortly after the annual military reshuffle that he would adopt a low profile and let his new deputy, General Suchinda Khraprayun (leader of the Class 5) and other senior generals take over more and more responsibilities in the Army.

"General Chawalit is phasing out his role in the Army in preparation for his resignation within 12 months," said an informed army source.

"The army chief is pleased with the reshuffle and now he can leave, knowing that the Army will be in good hands," the source added.

Another army source said General Chawalit seems to have already made up his mind to tender his resignation next year—most probably before next April.

General Chawalit replaced General Athit Kamlang-ek as the army chief in May 1986 after the then premier Prem Tinsulanon sacked General Athit from the top army post. (But General Athit retained his post as supreme commander until he retired at the end of September 1986.) As soon as he assumed the top army post, General Chawalit declared that he would step down in two years to let other generals rise to the top.

In early May 1988, General Chawalit tendered his resignation, as promised; but Prem turned it down.

Last April, General Chawalit once again prepared to submit his resignation, but Premier Chat Chai, who is concurrently the defence minister, pre-empted him. Premier Chat Chai said he would allow General Chawalit to leave only after the Cambodian conflict had been resolved.

By next April, the situation in Cambodia may have improved so much that Premier Chat Chai will have no reason to stop General Chawalit from taking early retirement. (General Chawalit is 57, and will not reach retirement age until 1992.)

However, a source close to General Chawalit reported that his staff officers had come to a conclusion that it would be "too risky" for the army chief to start a party after his early retirement. They cited General Athit's Puangchon Chaothai Party (with 17 MPs in the Opposition) and General Kriangsak Chamanan's National Democracy Party (now defunct) as examples of unsuccessful parties founded by former army leaders.

This is why the source believes that it is more likely that General Chawalit will join a large party, such as the Chat Thai of Premier Chat Chai, instead of starting one himself.

The Solidarity Party is also reportedly interested in recruiting General Chawalit after his early retirement. The leading opposition party, with 62 MPs, is the second-largest, next to only the Chat Thai, which has 96 MPs in the 357-member House of Representatives. The Solidarity Party can be a viable core party of a new government coalition if the Chat Thai-led coalition of six parties breaks up. It is in the interest of the Chat Thai Party to attract General Chawalit to its side to prevent the Solidarity Party from recruiting him.

If Premier Chat Chai's offer of the defence portfolio to General Chawalit remains valid early next year, General Chawalit will find it too difficult to turn it down. After all, the defence post is a risk-free major stepping stone into national politics.

"This is certainly a more viable alternative if General Chawalit is to enter politics after his early retirement," noted the source close to the army chief.

Vietnam

Spokesman Rejects PRC Statement on Spratlys

*BK3009114489 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1125 GMT 30 Sep 89*

[Statement issued by unidentified Foreign Ministry spokesman—date not given]

[Text] On 28 September, the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement on the so-called Vietnamese invasion and occupation of some of China's reefs and shoals. This is a distortion of the truth.

The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spokesman flatly rejects this untrue allegation. As specified in the 25 August 1989 statement by the SRV Foreign Ministry spokesman, the SRV Foreign Ministry again asserts that the construction of an economic, scientific, and service complex at the hidden reef area on Vietnam's continental shelf in the special zone of Vung Tau-Con Dao pertains to Vietnam's sovereignty and jurisdiction, and conforms to international law.

Thai Support of 'Reactionary' Fronts Protested

*BK2909125389 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 29 Sep 89*

[Text] In August and September of this year the so-called National United Front for the Liberation of Vietnam run by the remnants of the Hoang Co Minh clique; the Vietnam Interrevolutionary Party led by Tran Tam Mong, alias Le Minh Trung, and Nguyen Van Chuc; the Vietnam Resistance Force headed by Dang Van Thanh; and other Thailand-based organizations of reactionary Vietnamese in exile infiltrated into Vietnamese territory to carry out their dark schemes to oppose the Vietnamese people.

These infiltration activities were promptly detected and the armed, reactionary groups involved were duly punished. After being captured, many group leaders gave details of their points of departure and sabotage schemes.

On 28 September, Comrade Tran Le Duc, head of the Asian Affairs Department No 3, met with Thai Ambassador Rangsan Phahonyothin at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to protest the Thai administration fostering and condoning these Thailand-based reactionary organizations of Vietnamese in exile so that they can conduct infiltration activities against Vietnam.

The Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs has more than once protested the Thai authorities allowing reactionary organizations of Vietnamese in exile to set up their bases in Thailand and their condoning these organizations and creating conditions for them to infiltrate into Vietnam to carry out sabotage activities which, far from showing any sign of abetting, have recently accelerated.

These actions seriously violate Vietnam's sovereignty and security; adversely affect the friendly relations

between the two countries; run counter to the trend for peace, stability, and cooperation in the region; and are completely inconsistent with Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's stated desire to strengthen Thailand's friendly relations with neighboring countries, including Vietnam.

Comrade Tran Le Duc demanded that the Thai authorities take prompt, effective measures to put an immediate end to the above-mentioned activities.

The Thai ambassador agreed to report the issue to his government.

Foreign Minister Interviewed on Cambodia Issue

*BK2909160789 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1455 GMT 29 Sep 89*

[Report on news conference with SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach by foreign reporters on 29 September—place not given]

[Text] On the afternoon of 29 September some Czech, Canadian, Swiss, and French reporters, who just came from witnessing the Vietnamese troop pullout from Cambodia, met and interviewed Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. They asked the minister about the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, the situation in Cambodia after the troop pullout, relations between Vietnam and other countries after the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, and the United Nations.

About the Chinese allegation that Vietnam has left tens of thousands of soldiers in Cambodia, the minister said: The withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia was independently and unilaterally decided by Vietnam and Cambodia. Many countries further demanded that Vietnam not withdraw its troops unilaterally, but pull out its troops under a global solution. No one forced us to withdraw all of our troops on 26 September. If we wanted to stay, we could wait to withdraw our troops until a solution was reached. Nothing forced us to totally withdraw our troops on 26 September and then, to simultaneously leave behind some troops.

From the strategic standpoint, China wanted to force us to either withdraw as early as 1979 so that it could bring Pol Pot back, or to be mired in Cambodia forever without being able to pull out our troops. Now, the fact that we have independently withdrawn all of our troops means that China cannot achieve its strategic scheme. If we were compelled to leave even a small number of troops behind under any form in Cambodia, it would be our strategic defeat.

Another important point is that the United States and China want to continue their military aid to Sihanouk and Pol Pot. To do this, they have to create a pretext that Vietnam is keeping troops in Cambodia. If they recognized that Vietnam has withdrawn all of its troops, they would not have any reason to continue their military aid to Sihanouk and Pol Pot.

To a question on whether or not Vietnamese troops would return to Cambodia if there were a danger of the reoccupation of Phnom Penh by Pol Pot, the minister replied: Vietnam pledges not to return its troops to Cambodia. At the same time, Vietnam demands that all countries pledge not to authorize a reestablishment of the genocidal regime in Cambodia.

To a question on whether or not the Vietnamese troop pullout would lead to a normalization of relations between Vietnam and the United States, China, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank, the minister said: Vietnam committed itself to withdraw all of its troops by the end of September 1989, and it has honored its commitment. The United States and China made a commitment to end their military aid to the various Cambodian sides and to normalize their relations with Vietnam after the total Vietnamese troop pullout. The United States and China are both big countries. If they do not honor their commitments, how can small countries in the world depend on their other commitments?

The IMF and World Bank have also pledged to normalize their relations with Vietnam after the total Vietnamese troop pullout. If these two very important, international organizations do not honor their pledges, they cannot force member countries to honor their commitments to them, especially those concerning money and finance. At the same time, if these two international organizations do not honor their commitments, this will indicate that they only bend to U.S. pressure. As for honoring international commitments, it is not their operating principle.

Youth Union Welcomes, Assists Returning Troops

BK2909040989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU] Central Committee Secretariat held a news conference in Ho Chi Minh City on 28 September to announce the policies of the union's central committee and the activities of its grass-roots organizations to welcome the returning Vietnam Army volunteers from Cambodia.

Comrade Trinh To Tong, secretary of the HCMCYU Central Committee gave a briefing on the union's five-point policy aimed at carrying out the following tasks: Launching a drive to propagate and make union members understand the significance of the final Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia, caring for and stabilizing the daily life of the discharged soldiers, organizing brotherhood activities with units of the Volunteer Army, setting up treatment and convalescent centers for sick and wounded soldiers stationed in localities, encouraging youth to satisfactorily implement the Army rear service policy, and carefully organizing cordial meetings with the Army volunteers.

Youth unions in Long An, Song Be, Tay Ninh, and Dong Nai Provinces and in Ho Chi Minh City have formulated concrete plans to request that enterprises and agencies provide jobs for the discharged soldiers, organize vocational training courses for them, help localities to organize brotherhood activities, and create favorable conditions for these soldiers to quickly stabilize their daily lives.

The HCMCYU Central Committee will organize a meeting between outstanding combatants—representing the Volunteer Army—and the youth of Ho Chi Minh City on 30 September.

Vice Chairman Huynh Tan Phat Dies 30 Sep

BK0110150689 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] of communiqué issued by the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee—date and place not given]

[Text] The Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] Central Committee announce with deep sorrow that:

Due to old age and failing health following a long period of illness, Comrade Huynh Tan Phat, member of the CPV and vice chairman of the SRV Council of State, former chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium, and recipient of the Ho Chi Minh Order, passed away at the age of 76 at 0030 on 30 September 1989 at the Thong Nhat Hospital in Ho Chi Minh City as a result of a brain hemorrhage caused by high blood pressure in spite of dedicated care and treatment by the party, state, and doctors.

Funeral Service Announced

BK0110160489 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] of communiqué on the memorial and burial services for late Council of State Vice Chairman Huynh Tan Phat—date and place not given]

[Text] 1. The Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the SRV Council of Ministers, and the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] Central Committee have decided to form a committee for organizing the memorial and burial services for Comrade Huynh Tan Phat comprising the following comrades:

Head of committee: Le Quang Dao, member of the CPV Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of State, chairman of the SRV National Assembly, member of the VFF Central Committee Presidium, and secretary of the party group in the front. Committee members:

Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the SRV Council of State and chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium;

Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the CPV Central Committee, vice chairwoman of the SRV Council of State, and member of the VFF Central Committee Presidium; Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Viet Dung, secretary general of the Council of State;

Pham Van Kiet, alias Nam Van, vice chairman and secretary general of the VFF Central Committee;

Nguyen Vinh Nghiep, alias Sau Cuong, member of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee standing body and chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City people's committee; and Truong Vinh Trong, alternate member of the party Central Committee, deputy secretary of the Ben Tre Provincial Party Committee, and chairman of the Ben Tre Provincial People's Committee.

2. The remains of Comrade Huynh Tan Phat will lay in state at the Thong Nhat Conference Hall in Ho Chi Minh City.

3. The memorial service will be held from 0800 on 4 October 1989; the commemorative service will take place at the Thong Nhat Conference Hall at 0800 on 5 October 1989; and the burial service will occur on the same date at the Ho Chi Minh City War Cemetery.

4. In Hanoi, the memorial service will begin at 0800 on 4 October 1989 at the office of the VFF Central Committee.

Mai Chi Tho Addresses Security Conference

*BK2909104989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 28 Sep 89*

[Text] On 26 September, the Ha Bac provincial party committee and people's committee jointly held a conference to review the mass movement for safeguarding national security in the 2-year, 1987-88, period. Attending the conference was Minister of Interior Comrade Mai Chi Tho, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau.

It was pointed out in a recapitulative report that over the past 2 years, the mass movement for safeguarding national security in Ha Bac has continued to be maintained and stepped up, resulting in a widespread, people's, security network and contributing to maintaining local order and security.

A large number of people and sectors have enthusiastically participated in various security areas and increased the capabilities to prevent, combat, and avert criminal activities and negative phenomena at the grass roots. Some 138 villages and wards were rated good for their national security maintenance movement.

On this occasion, the Ministry of Interior presented rotating banners to three leading units in the movement for safeguarding national security. They are: Xuan Huu

Village of Son Dong District, Tien An Ward of Bac Ninh Town, and Ha Bac Gas and Oil Enterprise.

Addressing the conference, Comrade Mai Chi Tho profoundly analyzed the important position of Ha Bac Province in various areas—political, economic, cultural, and social welfare. The comrade emphatically said: Along with developing the achievements already attained, Ha Bac should overcome various weaknesses. For instance: The movement [for safeguarding national security] has yet to develop evenly and continually. Progressive models should be multiplied and fostered. Public security forces, mass organizations, and the administration at the grass roots should truly act as a backbone and attach themselves to the masses if they want to muster a force to crack down on criminals.

Party committee echelons and the administration at various levels in the province should continue to enhance their comprehensive leadership over all security activities and apply the lesson of regarding the people as the foundation in preventing, combating, and cracking down on criminals in order to firmly maintain social order and discipline.

Haiphong Port City Devises Antismuggling Steps

*BK2909062389 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 28 Sep 89*

[Text] Our Voice of Vietnam correspondent reports that cadres and people in Haiphong municipality are warmly welcoming and responding with practical action to the content of author N.V.L.'s widely publicized article on the urgent need to further step up the struggle against smuggling and to contribute to checking and limiting to the minimum the import of goods that can be produced domestically.

At a roundtable discussion on this issue held yesterday afternoon by representatives of various organs belonging to the municipal internal affairs bloc, the Navy Command, the Border Defense Corps Command, and the Vietnam Maritime United Enterprise, Comrade Pham Trong Thi, director of the Haiphong Customs Department, presented the following report: In the recent past, goods smuggling has been very complex. The municipal customs service has discovered and dealt with 190 violations—42 cases in July and August in particular—with 60 of them involving the smuggling of exports and imports and several involving foreign currencies or decadent, reactionary, cultural works. More seriously, there were some cases in which illegal operators recklessly opened fire at municipal customs officers and at other responsible forces on duty in an attempt to divert the contraband goods.

At the discussion, representatives of the municipal public security forces and organ of control, the Vietnam Maritime United Enterprise, the Navy Command, and Border Defense Corps Command, the municipal party committee's internal affairs commission, and the Haiphong Customs Department proposed various

urgent measures aimed at ensuring higher efficiency in the struggle against smuggling and the illegal movement of goods through Haiphong Port. Specifically, the suppression forces should intensify activities and coordinate their antismuggling efforts. Experience should be drawn from periodically to detect any new schemes and maneuvers of illegal operators. Furthermore, strict legal sanctions should be meted out to those involved in typical cases, and these should be widely publicized in the press and radio.

The financial sector is requested to intensify control with the aim of collecting taxes on imported goods for which import duties have not been paid. The Haiphong Municipal Party Committee's Internal Affairs Commission should play the role of arbitrator and should serve as the staff of the municipality and the concerned sectors; it should also promptly commend and reward collectives and individuals who outstandingly perform their tasks in the struggle against smuggling and the illegal movement of goods through Haiphong Port.

Quang Nam-Da Nang Discusses Council Elections

*BK2909061989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 28 Sep 89*

[Text] The Fatherland Front committee of Quang Nam-Da Nang Province has held a meeting with its member organizations and sectors concerned to discuss the selection of candidates for the fourth provincial people's council elections.

The conference agreed on the proportion and number of candidates for the elections, and decided on the labor division for local organizations and sectors to organize meetings of voter representatives, to nominate candidates, and to establish a list of candidates for the provincial people's council elections.

The conference approved the unified, organizational structure of state, production, business, cultural, social, and internal affairs, as well as of local, mass management agencies. Various districts paid special attention to the structure of important and strong economic branches to ensure the balance of the number of people's council deputies from districts and villages.

Credit, Title Verification Council Created

*BK2909110589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 28 Sep 89*

[Text] The Council of Ministers chairman recently issued "Decree No 153-HDBT" on the creation of the Academic Credit and State Scientific Title Verification Council attached to the Council of Ministers. This council is authorized to verify and recognize academic credits and scientific titles for scientific, technological, cultural, and educational cadres.

The Academic Credit and State Scientific Title Verification Council has the duty and authority to consider and verify proposals for PhD and Master of Science degrees and certificates for professors and associate professors made by local, social science councils, and to issue PhD and Master of Science degrees and certificates for professors and associate professors after their consideration and approval. The council also has the authority to renounce academic credits and scientific titles of persons who are later found to be unqualified after full verification. The council is also responsible for issuing recognition certificates of academic credits and scientific titles equivalent to those of foreign countries.

The Minister of Higher, Vocational, and Job Training Education is appointed chairman of the council, while its three deputy chairmen will be the head or deputy head of the State Sciences and Technology Commission; head or deputy head of the Vietnam Social Science Committee; and rector or deputy rector of the Vietnam Scientific Institute. The secretary general and members of the council will be selected from representatives of sectors with a large number of scientific cadres and from a number of specialized professional scientists.

The council standing committee is composed of its chairman, deputy chairmen, and the secretary general. All members of the council, including its standing committee, must hold a PhD or Master of Science degree, be professors or associate professors, and be appointed by the Council of Ministers. The secretary general of the council is a permanent responsible cadre, while other members of the council will function according to appointment. The council's term of office is 4 years.

Australia

Protests Held Against Australia-U.S. Base

Mace, Police Dogs Used on Protesters

*BK0110061289 Melbourne Overseas Service
in English 0500 GMT 1 Oct 89*

[Text] South Australian police guarding the American-Australian joint defense facility at Nurrungar, near Woomera, have used the riot-control gas Mace to control demonstrators at the base. A police spokesman confirmed that Mace had been used after a police officer was assaulted by demonstrators.

Demonstrators have been gathering at the base since last Wednesday to protest at Australia's continuing secret military links with the United States. Radio Australia's Canberra office says Nurrungar is regarded as one of the most crucial United States spy bases in the world, monitoring Soviet arms reductions and playing a vital role in the American early defense warning against nuclear attack.

The latest demonstrations follow the sending in of about 50 Army troops yesterday to help quell demonstrators who had broken through police defenses and invaded the perimeters of the Nurrungar base. More than 270 people were arrested.

It has been reported today that more than 100 people have been arrested with protest leaders saying low-flying helicopters, police dogs, and Mace were used as arrests were made.

Minister Defends Use of Troops

*BK0210060089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0547 GMT
2 Oct 89*

[Text] Sydney, Oct 2 (AFP)—Defence Minister Kim Beazley Monday defended his use of troops to quell a week of anti-nuclear demonstrations at a top secret joint U.S.-Australian military base in central Australia.

Mr Beazley said in a radio interview that troops were necessary because of the large number of demonstrators who had breached perimeter security at the remote Nurrungar military communications facility.

The minister said there would be an inquiry into how demonstrators managed to breach security at the important security installation, located 500 kilometers north of Adelaide in desolate outback country.

Nurrungar picks up Soviet missile launch information from U.S. early-warning satellites.

Nine demonstrators managed to break into a tracking installation on Friday and, in action considered by Mr Beazley to constitute a serious security violation, another climbed inside one of the white plastic domes used to protect a satellite antenna.

"The fact that somebody got in indicates that it (security) must be lax," Mr Beazley said.

On Saturday the government flew in 50 soldiers to help guard the base, the first time this century the army has been called in to quell a civilian disturbance here.

A police spokesman said that a total of 490 arrests had been made—217 on Sunday—since demonstrators converged last week on Nurrungar.

Most of those arrested were charged with trespass and later released.

The demonstrators claimed the base was being used for spying by the Americans and posed a target for potential nuclear attack.

Mr Beazley said that he had authorised the use of troops on advice from military commanders concerned about the number of demonstrators who had managed to breach perimeter security.

State police said Monday that demonstrators were leaving their make-shift campsite near the base.

Mr Beazley came under attack Monday from the ruling Labor Party's left-wing faction for his action.

Parliamentarian John Scott said that a meeting of the party's left wing would be called Tuesday to discuss the troop deployment.

Fishing Boat With South Korean Crew Seized

*BK2909134089 Hong Kong AFP in English 1034 GMT
29 Sep 89*

[Text] Perth, Sept 29 (AFP)—An Australian naval patrol boat fired shots to halt a South Korean-crewed fishing vessel after a seven-hour sea chase near Cocos Islands in the Indian Ocean, a Navy spokesman said here Friday [29 September].

The spokesman said the vessel, spotted in Australian territorial waters on Wednesday, was being escorted Friday to port where the 24 South Korean crew faced illegal fishing charges.

The naval patrol boat Launceston fired a heavy calibre machinegun across the bow of the Panamanian-registered Odae Yang 302 when it ignored orders to stop, he said. He said the vessel was seized 170 nautical miles from the Cocos Islands, an Australian territory about 1,100 kilometers (690 miles) from the Australian mainland. The Odae Yang was the second foreign fishing vessel apprehended by the Australian Navy this week.

An Indonesian boat arrested on Wednesday on suspicion of poaching trochus shells in Australia's northern waters was being escorted Friday into the west Australian port of Broome.

Fiji

Prime Minister Waits for Rabuka Decision on Role

BK3009125889 Melbourne Overseas Service
in English 0803 GMT 30 Sep 89

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] Fiji looks set to continue under an interim government led by the prime minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, until at least up to 1991. Ratu Mara has agreed to postpone his retirement on the condition that the leader of the two military coups of 1987, Major General Sitiveni Rabuka, makes a choice between the army and politics.

Fiji's president, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, says that when the term of the current interim government expires on 5 December he will ask Ratu Mara to chose a new cabinet which will govern the country until a general election can be held.

According to Radio Australia's South Pacific correspondent, (Jemima Gareth), Ratu Mara's decision to stay on is likely to secure a stable future for Fiji.

[Begin (Gareth) recording] Since the two military coups in Fiji in 1987, the Army has continued to be a cause for concern. While it still sees a role for itself in politics and [words indistinct], the possibility of another coup cannot be ruled out. But that possibility is now looking increasingly unlikely.

Since his military takeover, coup leader Maj Gen Rabuka has needed Ratu Mara's years of experience and political skills to restore the fractured economy and hold the political forces unleashed by the coup in check. While Ratu Mara has agreed to implement the objectives of the coups, that is, to set up a new parliament which will give indigenous Fijians guaranteed political supremacy over other races, he has also acted as a force for moderation.

Until this week, Fiji's future had looked increasingly uncertain. Ratu Mara had announced his intention to retire at the end of the year and it was clear that Fiji's new constitution would not have been promulgated in time to allow for election to take place. On top of that, Ratu Mara appeared to have no obvious successor and Gen Rabuka was known to be waiting in the wings with political aspirations.

Ratu Mara has now moved to solve the dilemma. He said he will stay on on the condition Gen Rabuka chose between the army and politics. In an interview with AAP this week, he said he had given Gen Rabuka three options—to return to the barracks as a nonpolitical commander, to remain in cabinet as a military chief, but with fewer ministerial responsibilities, or to resign from the Army and be appointed as one of two deputy prime ministers.

Although Gen Rabuka has made no comment on the proposal, he is reported to have agreed to make his decision by 5 December.

Ratu Mara's ultimatum is a significant step toward removing the military from the direct role in politics. While it is still possible that Gen Rabuka may not abide by the agreement, Ratu Mara appears confident and he says he believes the general will opt for a career in politics. But that step alone will not solve Fiji's political problems. Although the new constitution recommended by Fiji's Constitutional Review Committee is a vast improvement on earlier proposals, it still has—as Australia's foreign minister, Senator Gareth Evans, has pointed out—one fundamental flaw: By giving guaranteed political control to indigenous Fijians, it will discriminate against the majority of the population who belong to other races.

The bulk of the Indian community has rejected the committee's recommendations and it is likely to remain unhappy with them as the many indigenous Fijians in the west of country whose votes count for less than those in the east. [sentence as heard]

Another development likely to anger many Fijians is Ratu Mara's decision not to hold elections before 1991. The preparation of the new constitution is now in its final stages. The decision not to go ahead with elections next year is likely to confirm the opposition's view that the government's main aim is simply to cling to power. While the opposition Labor-National Federation Party coalition is pretty much ready for an election, the political parties on the government side are in disarray. Ratu Mara's Alliance Party collapsed after its electoral defeat before the first coup in 1987 and, as yet, Gen Rabuka has no political organization. [end recording]

New Zealand

Prime Minister Leaves for UN General Assembly

BK0210070789 Melbourne Overseas Service
in English 0500 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] New Zealand's prime minister, Mr Palmer, has left New Zealand on his first visit to the United States since taking office. Radio New Zealand says Mr Palmer will launch an initiative on global environmental issues at the United Nations General Assembly in New York, and while in America he is also expected to lobby against Japanese and Taiwanese drift-net fishing.

But Mr Palmer says the standoff on New Zealand's anti-nuclear policy means he will not be having any contact with senior U.S. officials even to discuss environmental questions.

Radio New Zealand says that there is likely to be support at the United Nations for his new initiative against drift-net fishing in the Pacific and other parts of the world.

Mr Palmer will address the General Assembly later today on the destructive effects of drift-net fishing.

Papua New Guinea

Foreign Minister Says Australia No Threat

*BK0210104089 Melbourne Overseas Service
in English 0803 GMT 2 Oct 89*

[Text] Papua New Guinea's foreign minister, Mr Michael Somare, said Papua New Guinea doesn't see Australia as a threat. Mr Somare was commenting on statements by the Fijian prime minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, that Australia posed a threat to Fiji and that Australia would have invaded Fiji after the first military coup in 1987 if it had the capacity to do so. Sean Dorney reports.

[Begin recording] [Dorney] Michael Somare and Ratu Mara are old friends and golfing buddies. The friendship flowered in the early 70's when Somare became chief minister of Papua New Guinea prior to independence and looked to the leader of the second largest of the Pacific island nations, Fiji, for occasional advice. Now Papua New Guinea's foreign minister, Mr Somare, has expressed his support for Ratu Mara's current administration in Fiji. In an interview with AAP [AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS] last week, Ratu Mara supported statements by a number of senior Fijian soldiers that Australia poses a military threat to Fiji. I asked Mr Somare if Papua New Guinea had a similar view.

[Somare] I don't (?agree with) this sort of stand altogether, because we have been very closely involved with Australia. We don't see Australia as a threat to us. [Words indistinct] Australia's public statements when the [word indistinct] coup d'état—two coups d'état—that took place perhaps made Fijians think otherwise about Australia, and this is an attitude [words indistinct]. We have a defense-style cooperation agreement [words indistinct] which we signed with the Australians, and we have a very good understanding with the Australians. So we really don't see Australia as a threat.

[Dorney] Papua New Guinea receives more than 20 million dollars [currency not further specified] a year in

military assistance under the Australian Defence Cooperation Program. The latest addition to that program was the gift of four Iroquois helicopters and a training and maintenance package. The Iroquois are now in action in Bougainville, where Papua New Guinea has a serious internal threat to worry about. [end recording]

Minister To Push Idea of Federated Melanesia

*BK0210070189 Melbourne Overseas Service
in English 0500 GMT 2 Oct 89*

[Text] Papua New Guinea's justice minister, Mr Bernard Narakobi, is to push ahead with his concept of a Federated Melanesian State. Mr Narakobi said the idea was to advance the Melanesian spearhead group a little further towards greater social, economic, and cultural political union.

He said the federated states would comprise Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, and the Solomon Islands. Fiji, New Caledonia, and Irian Jaya are not included in the concept.

The justice minister told a Radio Australia correspondent in Port Moresby the idea was to build a united Melanesia and to have a common market where free circulation of capital goods and services would take place using a common currency.

Mr Narakobi said this concept of the Melanesian Federated States would be discussed in the next meeting of the council of foreign ministers of the spearhead group.

Housing Minister Dismissed for 'Misconduct'

*BK0210064889 Melbourne Overseas Service
in English 0500 GMT 2 Oct 89*

[Text] Papua New Guinea's housing minister and member of Parliament for Kavieng, Mr Gerard Sigulogo, has been dismissed from office. Mr Sigulogo was suspended last July on charges of misconduct in the office.

In a ruling handed down today in Port Moresby, the leadership tribunal found Mr Sigulogo guilty of misconduct of office and other charges relating to overseas trips and making false statements.

The tribunal recommended that Mr Sigulogo continue to be suspended from Parliament on full pay until the necessary documents have been signed by the governor general, Sir (Ignatius Kilage).

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